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# WASHINGTON, D. C.

### RANK AND NOBILITY. A STORY-BY JEANNE MARIE.

Translated for the Bra, by Dr. Edwin A. Atles.

THE PRINCE AND HIS FRIEND. While the music in the saloon uttered notes of festivity, Prince Hyppolith stormed through a row of apartments in the other wing of the palace, where the sound of merriment could not reach him. Here he gently opened a door, and entered a room, dimly lighted by a student's leave.

dent's lamp.
"Thou art still up, Adrian?" said he in surprise, to a young man, who sat at a desk, with pen in hand, and surrounded by books.
"The spectacle there has doubtless kept thee awake."

The young man laid his pen aside, and looked about astonished.

"Dare I trust my eyes? Is it your Highness? You leave the festival given in honor of you, to seek out a solitary night-watcher?"

"Have compassion, Adrian; let me take breath a few minutes here; I cannot endure any longer to be there."

"But they will miss your Highness. The Sovereign will be uneasy."
"My father is at the gaming-table; and as

THE NATIONAL ERA IS POSLISHED WHERLY, ON SEVENTS SUFFMOUNTED many cliffs, might lose itself in a sandy plain, he again seated himself in sadness to his work.

"On, then art perhaps a second Duke of Sovereign will be measty" "Only father is at the gaming-table; and as to the others those ompty, mellished automat—they have a thousand things to see besides that king of the first, who but too plainly "Vour Highness may judge too hastly. You may, in the end, among the served whom too day you undervalue at one stroke as automata, find the heart qualified to bless you with all the treasures of earthly happiness."

"Never, no, never! Be not so swerts, so untited the way in the saloon of the served whom to saloon in the saloon in the

and we hope it may yet be presented to the public for the benefit of parents, who should

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1862.

\*\*\*STATE OF THE STREETING\*\*\*

\*\*\*A 1 table on which the main is all the street of the stree

# TRIAL UNIVERSITY

doen Car

Now, sir, I wish to say, and to say it with the best wishes for some folks, that if the Democratic party, at the approaching Presidential election, should undertake—and you know that the Democratic party now has a good many characteristic features and elements in it that may not be characterized as General Jackson wanted to have his Cabinet characterized, as a write and it is impressible to have head as a write and it is impressible to have head as a write and it is impressible to have head as a write and it is impressible to have head as a write and it is impressible to have head as a write and it is impressible to have head as a write and it is impressible to have head as a write and it is impressible to have head as a write and it is impressible to have head as a write and it is impressible to have head as a write and head as a wri wanted to have his Cabinet characterized, as a unit; and it is impossible it should be so, and perhaps it is not desirable that it should; but should they undertake to put a candidate into the field upon the Compromise platform, they will experience a defeat, compared with which they had a victory in 1848, unless the candidate of the honorable Senator from North Car-

The control of the co

son knows it, who knows anything about that gentleman—is much better at fighting battles than at writing letters; and I hope his friends will impress that fact very strongly on him, if he is nominated. Besides the Democrate Convention will meet first, and if they commit fatal errors, you will have the benefit of experience, and can avoid them. But if General rience, and can avoid them. But it is Scott, in an authoritative manner, undertakes to put himself on that platform, the defeat that he will experience will be more overwhelming and severe than any he inflicted on any of the Mexican generals with whom he came in contact. I do not believe his chance is very good; at the best not more than middling. To be sure, he has a good deal of military renown which may help him along; but give him everything—give him all his prestige—he is tall without his feather; but put that on him. and his chance is not great; and if, with all that, he undertakes to step on this platform, that moment he seals his defeat; it will be hopeless, irremediable.

# WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1852.

## THE POSITION OF THE WHIGH

The Southern Whigs are quite united their preference for Mr. Fillmore as a candi date for the Presidency, but there is an evident abatement in their seal. They are less imperative and less confident, more inclined to contemplate the contingency of another nomina tion, and to find pretexts for supporting it The Scott men are confident, urgent, importu they went—they contained sound advice to the Party, intimations of disastrous consequences from the adoption of the new test; but no decnate; but they must expect a hard struggle.

The adoption of a two-thirds rule would pre-

vent their triumph.

The Democratic managers fear the nomin tion of Scott, because, if he remain in his prescnt condition, they suppose he will receive the full Whig vote of the North, besides disarming the opposition, if not conciliating the suppor of a good many anti-slavery Democrats; while at the same time his military prestige would prove potential with the masses generally.

Will he continue in his present position Will the Whig Convention, following the pre cedent of 1848, make no declaration of principles? Will General Scott, if nominated, following in the footsteps of General Taylor. remain silent, with the determination that if elected at all, he will be elected unencumbered by pledges of any kind? The Washington on is anxious that he should speak out, explicitly and without delay, and, of course, would be shocked if he did not take the ground which it expects the Democratic candidate to occupy! It cannot bear that so illustrious a man, though a political opponent should be dishonored by receiving the Anti-Slavery vote of the North. Some Southern Whigs manifest a similar anxiety—they wish to extinguish him before the meeting of the Convention, so that Fillmore may have no com petitor. Other Southern Whigs, anxious for his nomination, because they see in it the sole chance of success for the Whig Party, bear testimony to his soundness on the Compromise. and predict that he will let his opinions be known in due season. Their object, of course, is to reconcile their constituents to a disagree able thing, and to protect themselves against

the "fire in their rear." General Scott desires to be President : he is good-natured and accessible; avoids, we presume, all points of antagonism and controversy in his political intercourse; does not hold himself responsible for people's impressions of reports. Perhaps he may write a letter-if he grow indifferent to success. But it is quite possible that he has wisely concluded that, by by abstaining from any declaration of opinion at any time, in relation to the Comprom Fugitive Law, he will lose no Southern that he would otherwise secure, and will retain many Northern States that he would otherwise lose. Indeed, he must know that on Fillmore's platform he could not carry as many States as Mr. Fillmore himself. His prospects at the best are only a little better than those of any candidate whom the Democrats are likely to nominate; so that a deciaration by him, or the Convention that may put him in nomina tion, if it squint toward the Compromise, inevitably alienating thousands of voters, will probably result in his defeat. His counsellors may as well be admonished that it is not in the power even of a New York politician to manufacture a resolve in relation to these measures so Jesuitical, or a declaration in writing so abstract and misty, as not to repel a large number of voters-men unwilling to take the General on trust. These voters feel that after all, the true course of action is, to carry their principles to the ballot-box-to vote only for the candidate who shall openly and sincerely stand committed to their support They cannot but respect those of their fellow. citizens who have positively declared their purpose to sustain no Party and no Presidential candidate, not known to be committed to the doctrine of Non-Intervention by the Federal Government with Slavery and the Extradition of Slaves. With reluctance and misgiving, we have no doubt, they have forced themselves t acquiesce in the support of Gen. Scott, provided the Convention that may nominate him will present him to the People unencumbered any resolve, or declaration of opinion ; but, let the managers presume one step further upon their pliability, and the game is up. Thes voters would by one bound recover the upright position from which they have been tempora

rily bent. In our comments upon the old parties we as quite disinterested; for we certainly shall support neither of them, till it assume what we hold to be the right position on the Slavery Question; and this neither will do in the approach ing canvass. But we do not, therefore, ceas to take a deep interest in their movements. One or the other will control the Government, and the ground it shall assume as a national organization will exert a strong influence on public opinion and political movements in the States, respectively. If they will not, therefore do the best thing, we should like to prevent them from doing the worst. True, the morflagrant their violation of sound principle, the more decided would be the independent demon-stration proposed by Free-Soilers; but the hope the force of such a de cannot justify us in neglecting any legitim means to counteract, so far as possible, the proslavery tendencies of the party organizations.

# THE POSITION OF THE DEMOCRACY.

On the retirement of Major Donelson from the Washington Union, it was supposed that the course of that paper in regard to the Fi-nality test would be changed—but this was a mistake. Its policy continues unchanged. It still urges a distinct recognition of the Compromise and Fugitive Law by the Convention about to meet at Baltimore, and the nomination of a candidate openly committed to them se and Fugitive Law by the Convention The speech of Mr. King of New York does not seem to have even modified its tone. It finds in it nothing very decided—it understands him to acquiesce in the adjustment measures, and to be favorable to harmony; while his inciental declarations, at variance with what it maiders the main purpose of his speech, it re-ards as the consequences of the false position which he had previously placed himself. We have no doubt that at one time it was in the power of any respectable number of North-orn Democrate to have determined the action

of the Baltimore Convention, but we apprehend that time has gone by. While that portion of the party at the North which was in favor of re-uniting its ranks upon any terms, the way, and for the purposes indicated by the grantors of the lands coded to the United States, eagerly ratified the Compromise, its opponents contented themselves generally with saying nothing about it, or, when it was urged as a is untenable, and has been repeatedly overparty platform, with a simple expression of dissent. Nowhere was a resolute stand taken against the interpolation of new tests. And in Congress, while Democratic members from the South insisted on the Finality test, and de-

nounced non-compliance with it as an insuper-able bar to the united action of the Democra-

cy, Democratic members from the North for

or that of those who sympathized with him.

Dr. Townshend followed, in a speech in which

he maintained the right ground on the Slavery

Question, and, what was still better, declared

he did not see proper to announce the princi-ples on which his action in the Presidential

laration that, should it be adopted, and

candidate be nominated upon it, they would

be obliged to enter their protest against such a

On the one side, then, we have the Demo

racy of the North, one portion openly sustain-

ing the Compromise and Fugitive Law, an

other, opposed to their incorporation into the

Party creed by the Baltimore Convention, but

inderstood as being willing to submit should

t be overruled; while, on the other, we have

the Democracy of the South, united in acqui-

escence in the Compromise, united in the re

solve to maintain the Fugitive Law, a large

portion of it, at the same time, being pledged

to independent action, should the Convention

refuse to adopt the Finality test. On one

one side, an imperative ultimatum, on the oth-

r, a cautious intimation: one section says, " l

will," the other, "Oh, don't." Can the result

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN-THE HOMESTEAD BILL

The National Intelligencer, which labored in

vain to prevent the passage of the Homestead

bill by the House, now appeals to the Senate

against what it styles an agrarian measure

siderations as are calculated to alarm the Con-

servatism of that body. We shall notice its

"In regard to the Public Domain," he says

two ideas seem to prevail to a considerable

extent, which certainly have no foundation in

fact or in law: first, that the States in which

States, have some color of right to dispose of

ment for military services, or for the purpose

ments-for the same objects, in a word, a

those for which money may be appropriated

may give them away capriciously, or in order

to be relieved from care or importunity respect

Whatever ideas some may entertain in re-

spect to the peculiar rights of the new States.

we are not aware that anybody harbors the

idea that Congress may give away the Public

Domain capriciously, in order to be relieved

from care or importunity. No such opinion

has ever been promulged or acted upon. To

attribute it to the friends of the Homestead

bill is unjust; to make it an issue with them.

and argue it seriously, is simply absurd. The

idea which does prevail to a considerable ex-

tent, and is likely to assume the form of a per-

manent statute, is, that Congress has power to

authorize the appropriation, without cost, but

on certain conditions, of limited portions of the

Public Domain, to actual settlers, and that this

power should be used, not "capriciously," but

easonably, not to get rid of "care and im-

portunity," but for the benefit of the People

The question is, Has Congress this power.

This question is not fairly met by the Inter

igencer in the whole of its long article. It

regard to the power, it does not directly deny

ts existence; but it seems to adopt the view

f Mr. Fuller, of Maine, from whose speech

in the House it quotes a column of extracts, to

show how the Public Domain was acquired,

and what was the intention of the States

making particular cessions. The following extract sums up Mr. Fuller's views upon the sub-

ject, and are endorsed by the Intelligencer:

"These conveyances are in terms perpetual; no change in the destination of the funds arising from their disposal, is contemplated. It is for the payment of no particular debt, to which they stand pledged, but for the 'common benefit,' 'common use,' of the United States, so long as a charge remains upon the Treasury. These donors or grantors, for the purpose of preventing themselves at any future day from being deprived of their 'share,' or proportion, and to elinch the next, so far as confidence could be

deprived of their 'share' or proportion, and to elinch the nail, so far as confidence could be reposed in the integrity of man, added the words, 'to be faithfully and bona fide applied for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever.' Such, sir, is the language of the deeds under which you hold your title in trust, which trust appears on their face."

The Intelligencer must know that, no matter how the Public Domain was acquired, whether

by conquest, treaty, or the cession of particular

States; no matter what may have been the in

matter what restrictions they imposed, or di-rections prescribed in the deeds of cession, the

power of the United States over it is conferred defined, and limited, alone by the Federal Con-

titution. That is the charter of the powers of

Congress-that, its supreme law. It can have

no power not conferred by that instrument and in the exercise of a constitutional power

On the question, then, of power, our appear is to the Constitution of the United States

which decides it peremptorily, without leaving

"Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respect

ing, the territory or other property belonging to the United States."—Art. iv, Sec. 14.

The Homestead Bill proposes to authorize person, being the head of a family, who

every person, being the head of a family, who is a citizen of the United States, or has given

otice of his intention to beccome such, to set-

can recognise no direction or restrict

ention of the States making the cessions;

ect, and are endorsed by the Intelligencer:

whom it represents.

and should it be exercised?

of carrying into effect great public

from the Treasury of the United

ing them."

the Public Lands lie, and particularly the new

side, is exaction, on the other, conce

be doubtful? A few days will decide.

omination at the ballot-box.

Intelligencer is vague and unsatisfactory. We do not see the point of its remarks, except that it is an agrarian law, and agrarian laws in ancient Rome were the devices of demaong time were either silent or assenting. At last Mr. Rantoul spoke on the side of Free- gogues for the overthrow of the rights of property and the cause of order; and that the bill. dom. He asserted sound principles, but he forbore to indicate what would be his course, moreover, is favored by Socialists, Anti-Renters,

&c., and is therefore mischievous. This mode of argumentation, if entitled to be so designated, may prove quite effective with those who are apt to take counsel of Prejudice plainly that he, and the Democrats who con- or Fear, rather than Reason; but that it has urred with him in his views, could not sustain failed to make any impression on men familiar the action or nominee of the Baltimore Con- with the lessons of History, of discerning minds, veution, on the new platform proposed by the with an enlightened regard for order and the Compromisers. Next, a great deal of severe rights of property, is sufficiently shown by the truth was spoken boldly by Mr. Cleveland, but fact that the most distinguished statesmen of the country now favor this great agrarian measure, as it is called; and when we anvass would be determined. The same was Daniel Webster among them, we should think true of the speeches of Messrs. King and Floyd that fact alone calculated to raise a doubt of New York. They were admirable, so far as even in the minds of the editors of the Intelligencer, whether they are not unnecessarily

We know not how far the attempt will made to damage the prospects of the bill, by classing it with the agrarian laws of Rome, and conjuring up all sorts of vague horrors about those laws: but should it be persisted in, we shall try to expose the gross misconception of agrarianism prevalent among men, otherwise intelligent, who seem to have got all their information on this subject from worn out

### OPPRESSIVE LEGISLATION—COLONIZATION

From time to time we have taken occasion encourage, in our free colored population the spirit of emigration or self-colonization, just as we would promote it among white people. We like to see the migratory propensity in full activity. It bespeaks life, energy, and healthful aspiration. The Homestead bill which has just passed the House of Represent atives is a great measure for stimulating the colonization of our public lands.

The country has adopted the true policy this subject of self-colonization, except as it respects colored persons. No restraint is imposed on the locomotion of white men. The native may go and come when he pleases, settle where it suits him, denationalize himself if ne will. The emigration of the European on one side and of the Asiatic on the other, is con-In its issue of the 22d instant, appears a long stantly invited by our liberal naturalization editorial on the subject, filled with such conlaws. No matter who or what the foreigner may be, provided he belongs not to a race whose oppression is the opprobium of civiliza-tion, he is welcomed to the full benefit of our It is to be regretted that the editor should commence the argument by a misstatement of

This is all right-in accordance with the loctrine taught by Inspiration, that "of one blood God made all the nations of men, to of the colored race. They seek the confidence dwell upon all the face of the earth." The policy is a recognition of the absolute right of with their hostility. What can they expect? on and an encouragement to its exer-

those within their respective limits; and, secall restrictions on the locomotion of colored ondly, that Congress may not only dispose of people-all State legislation aiming, directly or indirectly, to exclude or eject them from certain States or sections, or to banish them from the country. No Principle can justify, no necessity excuse, such legislation : it is wicked and inhuman, and there is conscie enough among us, if not to annul it, at least to prevent its being carried to such an extent as accomplish its nefarious purpose.

But, he is not a true friend of the colored man who would check his spirit of enterprise or insist upon his remaining where he is, stead of seeking by all rational means to better his condition. The slave who flees from bondage to freedom is not blamed for the act: why ensure the free man of color for attempting by emigration to escape from want and degradation? If he have a family, his first of social duties is to provide for their welfare, and if he can best accomplish this by removing from a State or country where he is oppressed, to one where he can be recognised as a man, let him do it. Who denounces the Irishman for spurn ing the thraldom in which his native land is held, and seeking in a foreign clime the good denied him at home?

But the whole matter should be left optional with those most concerned in coming to a right decision. We have no right to this country which they have not. They are here in the providence of God, and we but show the mean ness and atrocity of Despotism when, availing ourselves of our superior intelligence and numbers, we attempt to trample them under foot or thrust them from their native land.

A year ago, the People of Indiana undertoo to exclude colored persons from their State and a few other free States have shown an in clination to stringent legislation on this subject. How can such a policy be justified? The throw open their ample domain to every grad and character of foreigners, but shut out Americans whom God has colored a little too deeply for their exquisite taste. Their conductis without palliation. Admit that the free people of color are not quite so intelligent or agreeable as their white brethren, what possible inconvenience could the million of white in Indiana suffer from the presence of a few thousand blacks? No legislation can really revent the entrance of a small populat this class; in the absence of legislation it must always be inconsiderable. Their policy, then is vanton, and can have no other effect than to wrong and degrade still more a small class of deeply-wronged people.

Some of the Southern States, we regret

ee, are also addicting themselves to this cruel policy. Louisiana has lately prohibited eman cipation, unless coupled with expatriation Virginia and Maryland at this time are called upon to consider schemes deliberately pro-posed for the forcible ejectment or enslavement of their free colored population. We extract from the Baltimore American the following account of a bill recently reported in the Hou of Delegates of Maryland;

"We received last night, from B. D. Dane Esq., of the House of Delegates, a copy of to bill recently reported to the House from to Committee on the Colored Population. The bis entitled 'An act for the government, regulation, and disposition of the free colored population of the State.' The first section provides for the ascertainment of the precise num names, ages, and sex, of all free negroes mulattoes in the several election districts wards. Section fourth imposes an annual upon each free negro and mulatto—males tween the ages of 21 and 50 years, and fem the upon a limited portion of the public do-main, and after five years actual residence and act, no slave shall be manumitte cultivation, to acquire a title to it, free of cost. the express condition of emigrating to Liberian passing this bill, the House of Representa-

That all fre negroes and mulattoes who shall be born in this State after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, shall, upon their arrival at the age of twenty-one years, be compelled to emigrate to Liberia, in Africa; or, upon their remaining within the State for more than twelve months thereafter, (unless in the hands of the Maryland State Colonization Society,) shall, upon proof thereof Colonization Society,) shall, upon proof ther before the Circuit Court of any county, or Criminal Court of Baltimore city, be order by the Judge thereof to be sold as slaves, for term of not less then five nor more than ten years, and the proceeds thereof shall be ap-plied to the colonization fund of said county or

In the House of Delegates, Virginia, Mr Brown, from the select con brown, from the select committee on the sub-ject, has reported a bill, the provisions of which are thus stated by the Petersburg Intelligen

"It provides that the county and corporation courts, at the commencement of their terms, on the first of lanuary in every two years, shall appoint persons to be called, and who shall act as, overseers of free negroes and mulattoes; their number and districts to correspond with that of the Commissioners of Revenue in each county and corporation; said overseers to keep a list of names of all free negroes, in a book kept in the clerk's office of each county and corporation; said lists forrected from time to kept in the elerk's office of each county and corporation; said lists corrected from time to time; the overseers to hire out the free negroes and mulattoes of their respective districts to the highest bidder, of public auction, (or otherwise, with the approbation of the court,) the money arising from the hires to be paid into the treasury of the State, to constitute a fund to be expended for the purpose of transportation of said free negroes and mulattoes from the Commonwealth; the overseers, whenever the fund from their respective districts be sufficient, to cause to be transported from the Commonwealth such free negroes and mulattoes as they shall seem most fit to be transported; making it their object, so far as practicable, to apply the proceeds of the hire of each free negroe to hire her own transportation to the place or country of his or her own selection, and always having regard to the non-separaand always having regard to the non-separa-tion of familes, and of these connected by ties of affinity aid consanguinity, and to be deliv-ered to such persons or authorities as the county may appoint. The bill also provides for such free negroes as may have property, and gives may appoint. The bill also provides for such free negroeshs may have property, and gives them the prvileges to hire themselves in certain cases, and to take, if practicable, their property with them. Police regulations are also providel for carrying into effect all the provisions of the law, and provisions and regulations made for children at the end of five years from the first of January, 1853; such free pegroes as renain in any of the districts to be sold into slatery, to the highest bidder, under regulations prescribed, and in certain cases to have the privilege of choosing their masters."

The Intelligencer very properly speaks of the bill as a "monstrosity of legislation," with out a precedent, violent and cruel, and not likely to obtain a dozen votes in the Virginia House of Delegates. We hope this may be true. There are some 80,000 free colored Mary anders, and 55,000 free colored Virginians The proposition submitted by their white neighbors, is to drive them from their homes, to banish them to Africa, to make them pay, by forced contributions or labor, the expenses their own banishment, and, in the event of all this failing, to reduce them to perpetual slavery! The annals of the Old World record no atrocity greater than this meditated wicked-

We have a word now for the Colonizati Societies. They claim to be the true friends When have they ever condemned these cruel that their object was, the "colonization of the coercive measures. They have not done so their members and supporters have been prom inent in instigating oppressive legislation their organs have appealed to it as the strongest argument for the removal of the colored people; while not a resolution has been passed by them, in condemnation of it. And yet they affect wonder that the colored man should dis rust their friendship, and reject their scheme Let them abandon this Cain-like policy. Let hem erect the standard against injustice. Let hem openly condemn and earnestly struggle gainst all legislation calculated to degrade of oerce colored people into banishment. Let hem encourage all judicious efforts for their ducation and improvement. Let them demand the repeal of all proscriptive legislation gainst them. Then will they have demontrated their claim to be true friends of the colored race, and their scheme of Colonization could no longer be denounced as part of a sysem of measures looking to the forcible expulsion of half a million of native-born Americans-whatever else might be said of it.

# PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN CALIFORNIA.

The Fugitive Slave Bill, after a protracted truggle in the Legislature of California, has come a law. It authorizes the reclamation f colored persons as fugitive slaves, brought by their owners into California, prior to its adnission as a State. An attempt was made to restrict its application to those introduced before the adoption of the Constitution, but it failed—the majority assuming the ground that, as California was a Territory until its admission into the Union by Congress, the citizens of the United States could not be deprived of their property by any law save that of Congress. In their judgment, then, slaves are property, slaveholders have a right to carry them into every Territory of the United States whatever its condition or local law. In other words, they adopt in full the dogma of the Calhoun school of politicians!

The bill authorizes the claimant to hold the o-called fugitive in servitude merely for the purpose of taking him away, and its provision are to have force and effect only for twelve months from the passage of the act, except where a fugitive within the meaning of the

act conceals himself to avoid seizure. The law has no warrant in justice, or in the Constitution of the United States, and we hope it will be declared null and void in the first case that shall come up under its provisions. The Constitution of the United States provides for the reclamation of fugitives from service or labor escaping from one State into another The Fugitive Slave Law, under which alone fugitives from service or labor can be arrested and delivered up, follows the phraseology of the Constitution. Now, by what rule of construction can persons who were carried by their masters from the States in which they were held in slavery to a Territory in which slavery was forbidden by the local law, be considered as fugitives escaping from one State into another? They were not fugitive-they did not escape—they were carried into Califor

nia by the voluntary act of their masters.

There is a curious fact connected with the proceedings in relation to this infamous bill. Its chief advocate in the Senate was Mr. Van Buren, who, according to the New York Evening Post, figured as a Whig Free-Soiler in New York in the Presidential campaign of 1848; while its principal opponent was Mr. Broderick, who in the same year ran for Congress on the Hunker ticket. It would be instructive to know by what appliances such changes have been brought about. Indeed, the change in the character of the politicians of the State, from 1850, when they adopted with great unanimity an Anti-Slavery Constitution, to 1851-'2, when they are laboring insidiously

to smuggle slavery within its limits, is astound- asking a copy of it for publication. Its great enfolded you; Flattery fawned on one side ing. One of their schemes, we rejoice to see, has been defeated—we mean that for enabling capitalists and landholders to obtain the massecially to disturb the "sweet feeling of hartery of Labor, through the contract system. mony heretofore prevalent," as Dr. White, of now you stand the avowed supporter of the This, together with the fact that the Fugitive New Jersey, remarked. Slave bill came near being defeated in the Senate, encourages us to hope that the People of California may be aroused in time to defeat the convention to all the topics and doctrines tion of its victims, disgraceful to the civiliza-

# "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN "-ITS HISTORY.

We are gratified to see in the National Indigencer the following liberal notice of Uncle

"The surprising success of this work, and wishing to know the sort of influence it was spreading over the land, with great reluctance, and almost aversion, we opened this book to read it. The talent of Mrs. H. Beecher Stowe read it. The talent of Mrs. H. Beecher Stowe as a writer has been made manifest in agreeable stories, full of humor and human nature—some which we have copied in days past into this paper. It is said that forty thousand copies of this book have been sold, and that the demand is such that it is likely to reach one hundred thousand copies—twenty thousand copies were sold in the first four weeks after its publication! We were disappointed in our expectations. There are the dark aspects of slavery depicted in the book; but these are relieved by delineations of character and soenes of life and frolic which are likely to make Uncle Tom's Cabin a book current everywhere, of life and frolic which are likely to make Uncle Tom's Cabin a book current everywhere, South and North; for we are informed this book is not confined to the limits of our land. To men whose study is the progress of opinion and the safe guidance of our great national interests, this book, as a new andexts have means of influence, is not to be disregarded. The celebrated saying of Sir Richard, Fletcher, uttered two hundred years since, 'Let me make the ballads for the people, and I care not who makes the laws,' may be thus paraphrased in view of this new agency of influence on the view of this new agency of influence on the vexed question of the day, 'Let me write the fictions of the people, and I care not who makes A week since, the New York Evening Post

n the authority of the publishers of the work, stated that they were then printing the fiftieth thousand copies, making 100,000 volumes issu ed in eight weeks-a fact without precedent in the history of book publishing in this country The demand continues without abatement We would here correct an erroneous impres

sion that has gone abroad, probably growing out of the following statement by the Evening "Dr. Bailey, the faithful editor of that paper

"Dr. Bailey, the faithful editor of that paper, enclosed one hundred dollars in a note to Mrs. Stowe one day, with a request that she should send him as good a story for the Era as she could afford to write for that amount of money. "After the lapse of some weeks, a few sheets of Uncle Tom's Cabin were forwarded to the Doctor, and in due season appeared in the Era. The following week, more sheets arrived and were published. The story grew on her hands and expanded as she progressed and instead were published. The story grew on her hands, and expanded as she progressed, and instead of being a tale of ordinary magazine dimensions, as was anticipated, it swelled to the proportions of a two volume novel, and instead of being closed in a month, it has been a most attractive feature for more than a year. Of course, Mrs. Stowe's liberality, as well as her talent, were appreciated by the Doctor, who sent her seasonably two hundred dollars more, besides assuring to her an interest in the sale of the book."

Subsequently to this, we made another re nittance to Mrs. Stowe, the amount being deermined by her, to whose judgment we submit ted the matter. The statement that in addition we assured "to her an interest in the sale of the book," seems to imply that we bought the copyright, and had the book published This is a mistake. Authors are not the bes paid class in the world, and our rule is, to let free people of color with their own consent," it those whom we employ, retain the right to was especially incumbent upon them to set their own productions. Mrs. Stowe secured arrangements with Jewett & Co. for the publi cation of the work, so that whatever profits inure from it, are shared by herself and publishers. We have no part in them, and no interest, save the deep pleasure we take in seeing one of our contributors reaping so bountiful arvest from her arduous, well-directed labors Since the Era was commenced, a little more han five years ago, six popular literary works have been made up from contributions in its Literary Department, copyrighted by their au-thors, and issued in book form. We have

paid liberally for them, but derived no pecuni ary benefit, except so far as they may have ded in the extension of our subscription list This, with the additional interest and efficiency they have given to the Era, we consider a satis actory return for the outlay. PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY. The Presbyterian General Assembly (N. S.

net in this city on the 19th instant. Mr. Barnes delivered the opening discourse, which s said to have been very forcible and eloquent. Among the topics of his discourse was the uestion of Slavery, on which he delivered his iews clearly and wisely.

"He expounded the position of the Church on he subject of Slavery, referring to the acts of 818, 1839, and 1850, in which the General Assembly had taken grounds from which it never could recede. The whole examination of these grounds was a manly and noble one, probably nore so than is often heard so far South, and which, coming from such a man, is calculated o exert a great influence."

The roll being called, showed a pretty full

Rev. Wm. Adams, of New York, was elected Ioderator, Rev. Mr. Lewis, of N. York, Clerk The rules of the last General Assembly were lopted, and the Assembly agreed to meet at 9 o'clock every day, adjourn at 9; meet again at 4, and adjourn at 6 o'clock, P. M.

at 4, and adjourn at the o'clook, F. M.

A cotemporary remarks that—

"The General Assembly of the Presbyterian
Church (new school) in the United States, which
met in Washington yesterday, is composed of
21 Synods, 104 Presbyteries, 1,500 ministers,
1,579 churches, and about 150,000 communicants, scattered over some twenty different
States out of New England. The Assembly in the semisiting of one States out of New England. The Assembly is strictly a representative body, consisting of one ministerial and one lay delegate from each Presbytery, except when there are more than twenty-five members, when they are entitled to two ministerial and two lay delegates. That which gives peculiar interest to the meeting of this body, in a national point of view, is the fact that they are the only large ecclesiastical body in the United States that has ever fairly and fully discussed and settled the vexed question of Slavery, without a division, and that they hold their annual meeting this year, for the first time, south of Mason and Dixon's line."

vere appointed, the chairmen of which were as

On Bills and Overtures-Rev. Dr. Taylor, Va Judiciary—Rev. Dr. Wisner, Ithaca. Church Polity—Rev. Dr. Beman, Troy. Devotional Exercises—Rev. Dr. Duffield,

Narrative State Religion-Rev. Samuel W risher, Cincinnati.

Leave of Absence—Rev. Dr. Stearns, Newark

Some discussion took place on a propositio f Dr. Duffield, which was finally adopted, the nmunications from the various Presbyteries placed in the hands of the Moderator, for pection and disposition—the object being

The Assembly adjourned over till Monday, and the members last Saturday paid a visit to Mount Vernon, after which they called upon Last Monday (the third day of the

lution, strongly

he vile conspiracy of the pro-slavery plotters. laid down in the discourse. It embraced an tion of the sountry. exciting and interesting subject of national interest, besides strictures upon brothers of the old school. He regarded it as a highly able how easy it is to make honest pledges in one discourse, and he therefore did not wish it to locality, and how hard it is to keep them in go out as an appendix to the proceedings of the another.

Assembly.

It was also stated that the precedent would be a bad one; and a motion by Mr. Eckard, of this city, to postpone the resolution indefinitely.

vas carried On motion of Dr. Beman, a resolu passed, providing for a block of marble for the ashington National Monument, with the fol-

Assembly of the United States of America." The Assembly selected Buffalo as the place for its next meeting.

lowing inscription: "The Presbyterian General

### CASTE IN THE CHURCH

The Church of the Crucifixion, of Philadel ohia, has a colored congregation, but the vesrymen and clergymen are white. The subject of admitting white delegates from this church was debated with great warmth in the Episcopal Convention at Philadelphia on the 21st. A pecial committee was appointed on the subject n 1851, and majority and minority reports

"A majority report of the committee recom-needed that the churches should be retained a union with the Convention, with the privi-

lege of sending lay deputies.

"The minority report from the two objecting members of the committee was then read by Joseph R. Ingersoll, Esq. The report opposed the admission of lay deputies from Church of the Crucifixion.

Rev. Dr. Hare spoke at some length in favor

"Rev. Dr. nare spoke at some length in layor of the majority report.

"Rev. Mr. Kirk, in favoring the majority report, elicited a reply from Mr. Ingersoll, in which that gentleman commented on, with combined wit and argument, the marked line of distinction, and the irreversible difference between the white and colored races, as a manifest decree of Providence."

After an eloquent appeal by Bishop Potter ote was taken by yeas and nays, with the fol-

"The vote was-Clergy, 39 yeas to 35 nays: aity, 23 yeas to 27 nays. The resolution

If these negatives should ever happen to get Heaven there will be some awkward reminscences on meeting with their brethren of the Church of the Crucifixion. Mr. Ingersoll's wit and argument" in favor of caste will not be quite so amusing there as in the Episcopal very Question, and on many other important Convention of Philadelphia

### THE VALUE OF PLEDGES.

While Mr. Fitch was a candidate for Con ress in 1848, interrogatories were addressed to him by Anti-Slavery voters, to which h replied favorably, pledging himself to an Anti-Slavery course of action. His views must have undergone some change after his election, for his pledges remained unfulfilled. Having been re-elected to the present Congress, he took oc casion, some months since, to manifest an entire change of opinion, by attempting to offer esolution in favor of the Pro-Slavery finality

Mr. Cullom, of Tennessee, in his speech on the 17th, in the House, referred to the former pledges of the Indiana member, as an evience that his new-born zeal in behalf of the Compromise was questionable. Let us hear the defence of Mr. Fitch.

The answer to the interrogatories made by Mr. Cullom, he said, "Was in accordance with the then senti-

ments of a large portion of the citizens of my State. It coincided with the *then* opinions of most of the Democrats of my district, and also with the opinion of most of the Whig party of It is an answer which previously given in substance by my then Whig competitor. The sentiments and opinions, of which such answer to such interrogatories was the legitimate consequence, were induced by a course of action precisely similar to the one now advocated by the gentleman, namely—the Presidency, without asking any pledge or any opinion from him, upon the sectional question then at issue. The Democrats of my State, myself included, had opposed the Proviso, and warmly advocated the election of a candidate openly pledged to opposition to it. The Whigs, and especially you Whigs of the South, Whigs, and especially you Whigs of the South, asked no such pledge—no opinion from your candidate. You thereby courted Free Soil candidate. You thereby courted Free votes to his support. You elected him. were indignant at your abandonment of those in the North who were striving to defend your constitutional rights-indignant at your indif ference to your own rights and interests, and your willingness to sacrifice them to party po-litical success. We determined to no longer fight your battles upon our soil, and at our cost. n our anger, we determined to permit the Free Soilers—ay, aid them—in presenting the bitte chalice to your lips, which you had helped them prepare. You know the result, in the dangerous agitation and excitement of the last Congress. But the Compromise passed. We are desirous, for the peace and welfare of the country, that it should remain undisturbed, and provisions be executed in good faith."

ratic friends in Indiana against themselves in representing their ardent professions of on osition to Slavery, in 1848, as the product not of a generous sentiment, but a petty spite, not as sincere, but affected, they grossly libel themselves. What? pretend to be Anti-Slavery, when they are not? Join the Free-Soilers, whom their judgments condemned, just for the purpose of worrying and injuring the South, against whom they had conceived a comporary pique? Is this really the attitude in which an American Legislator would appear before the country? Mr. Fitch must excuse us: we cannot consent to insult him by accepting his testimony on this point. Fortunately a reference to dates enables us to disprove this libel on his character. You asked no pledges from your candidate, in 1848, says Mr. Fitch to the South-you courted Free Soil votes-you elected your man-" we were indignant at your abandonment of those in the North who were striving to defend your constitutional rights?" and so we deserted you. Now, it so happens, that Mr. Fitch was elected in August, on his Anti-Slavery pledges, and General Taylor in the following November; so that the rare pheomenon is presented of an effect being proluced three months before its cause existed, or could exist! No, no, Mr. Fitch. The Anti-Slavery pro

We must vindicate Mr. Fitch and his Demo

essions of yourself and your Democratic friends in Indiana in 1848, were not hypocritical and spiteful. They were founded upon your honest convictions. You were really hostile to the extension of Slavery: you really felt that too much had been yielded to the exactions of the Slave Power: you really desired to put an end to the existence of Slavery at the Capital of the Federal Government; and when you pledged yourself to introduce a bill, if no one else would to abolish it, you really felt a brave deermination to discharge your duty as the representative of a non-slaveholding constituency. But when you came to Washington, you breathed a different atmosphere; another Pub-But when you came to Washington, you breathed a different atmosphere; another Public Opinion surrounded you; new influences of the States, I have never ceased to accept from him the amenities of social life.

finality of a set of measures which leaves Sla-

Towards Dr. Fitch we cherish no unfriendly feeling; his is but one of many cases, showing

## SCANDALOUS.

The following advertisement appeared conspicuously in the columns of the National Intelligencer, last Saturday week:

"For Sale—An accomplished and handsome

"For Sale—An accomplished and handsome lady's maid. She is just sixteen years of age

lady's maid. She is just sixteen years of age, was raised in a genteel family in Maryland, and is now proposed to be sold, not for any fault, but simply because the owner has no further use for her. A note directed to C. D., Gadsby's Hotel, will receive prompt attention."

This is simply putting up a girl for prostitution. The advertisement means precisely this. She is "accomplished and handsome," and for whose benefit is this information given? And the owner sells, not because she has any fault. the owner sells, not because she has any fault but he has "no further use for her!" Is there a father or a mother who can read such ar dvertisement without loathing and execrating the system that can sanction it?

As for the man who could thus deliberately

consign a young girl to prostitution, we would rather take a murderer by the hand.

We must do the editors of the Intelligencer the justice to believe that the thing could not

have found its way into their columns, had their attention been called to it. What reason have you, friend Bailey, to sup-

pose that the editor's attention had not been called to this outrage upon the Christian feel ings of the nation? Has the editor intimated the existence of such fact? Has not that paper almost constantly inserted such advertisen for the last forty years? Does not the editor buy and sell women himself? What say you, Doc-tor? Have not both Mr. Gales and Mr. Seaton women beside their wives, and women whom they have bought? Do they both hold to the right of buying and selling women? Do they not use whatever influence they possess to browbeat and dishonor every man who exposes the horrors of that woman market? We fear our old friend Bailey is getting too polite to-wards those dealers in woman flesh! We hope he won't bow to a brother editor because he he won't bow to a common owns a multiplicity of women.

Cleveland True Democrat

Thus publicly interrogated, we answer: We are not apt to be too charitable, but we would rather err on that side than on the opposite. No advertisement like that quoted has ever appeared in the Intelligencer before, to our

The True Democrat misunderstands the character of the editors of the Intelligencer We differ from them in our views of the Slaquestions; but not one of the insinuated charges against them is true. They are gentlemen kind men, and estimable citizens. Mr. Gales never sells men or women : but he has bought some, only to free them. The same may be said of Col. Seaton. When he was Mayor, he gave universal satisfaction, except to a certain individual, who grumbled because he was too kind to free people of color. We happened to be his neighbor for several years, and well recollect our emotion on being awakened one New Year's night by a most delightful serenade given to the Mayor by the free colored people, as a token of their grateful feelings to

him for many kind offices. Finally, it is not a fact that they use what ver influence they possess to browheat a the slave market. They certainly do nothing to enhance the influence or consequence of Abolitionists, and their prejudices at times may lead them to do injustice to prominent Anti-Slavery members; but they are as little liable to the charge of browbeating as any two editors in the country. We certainly have gone quite as far in our efforts to counteract the influence of Pro-Slavery members, as they ever have gone to break the influence of Anti-Sla very members; and our censure, we must confess, has been more freely and severely be-

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE ON THE 17TH OF MAY.

stowed-though not, we trust, in violation of

A very lively debate took place in the House of Representatives on the 17th of May, in the course of which some interesting developments were made respecting the Whig caucus and other political movements.

Mr. Cullom made a speech on Presidential natters, vindicating the action of the caucu and censuring the conduct of the seceding nembers, because, had they remained, he said the Compromise resolution would have been passed as a distinct proposition.

"I have now before me," he said, "a statement, prepared by a member of that caucus, which shows that if our Southern friends who withdrew had remained, the Compromise re-lution would have been passed by a major of four, taking as a basis those who voted the Compromise, the Jackson resolution in this House, Hillyer's amendment, and those who declared in the caucus that they were ready to sustain them. I say that, according to this statement, which I am assured is correct, if our friends had remained in the caucus, the Compromise resolutions would have been passed by

Mr. Gentry replied to this by saving-"Those of us who retired from the caucu "Those of us who retired from the caucus, upon the proceedings of which my colleague has animadverted, the resolution offered in that caucus by my friend from Kentucky, (Mr. Marshall,) or that offered by myself, would have passed. I affirm, in reply, that if passed at all, it would have passed by Southern votes. Northern members being absent, or present with a mental reservation, as some to have with a mental reservation, as seems to have been the case in the Congressional caucus at the beginning of this session of Congress."

Members of the caucus put different constructions on the decision of the Chairman Mr. Dockery submitted that gentlemen who remained could give a fairer report than genlemen who left.

"In matters where we disagree to some extent, who is likely to best understand the question at issue? Those who remained there all through until the adjournment, or those who left before the meeting had progressed half through, and occasionally, after being absent a while, returning to the door and peeping in a while, returning to the door and peeping in and listening to ascertain what was going on-perhaps some of them walking in a step or two and retreating—and indeed, there is a rumor out of doors, that one of those distinguished gentlemen who left, was part of his time with Billy Seward, taking a drink of grog. [Laugh-Now, how could he know what was go

meeting?

"Mr. Gentry. I suppose that it is true, that one of my friends, waiting for me to come out, did in his peregrinations around and about the Senate Chamber, meet with the distinguished Senate Chamber, meet with the distinguished Senator—referred to by the gentleman from North Carolina, [Mr. Dockery]—who was esconsed in an ante-chamber, receiving reports from his adjutants and directing the course of the war. [Laughter.] I thank my friend from It is an important one, and suggestive of grave reflections to the people of the country."

Mr. Marshall of Kentucky, the gentlems illuded to as taking a drink with Mr. Seward,

"Greatly as I disagree from the

The House seemed to relish these researche

into private history, even more than political

Somebody sends us a one-dollar bill

from Wilkesville, Ohio, but not a line to tell

LITERARY NOTICES.

RICHARDSON'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION in search of Si

John Franklin. New York: Harper & Brothers

For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania avenue

In the spring of 1848, three expeditions were

an absence of nineteen months, twelve of them

passed in incessant travelling, the commander

returned, November 6th, 1849, to England

having failed to obtain any certain information

concerning the lost navigator. His explora-

tions were of service, however, to the cause

of Science, and the volume in which he has

presented their results throws additional light

THE DESERT HOME; or, The Adventures of a Lo

Family in the Wilderness. By Capt. Mayne Reid. Boston: Ticknor, Reed, & Fields. For sale by

Taylor & Maury, Pennsylvania avenue, Washing

The adventures of the Swiss Family Robin

son," lost in the great American Desert. But

Captain Reid, in his narrative, has followed the

bent of his own genius, and given a series o

HISTORY OF ENGLAND, in verse. By Hannah Town

shend. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston.

Miss Townshend has shown, in this volum

facts verse may become. In verse, quite har-

monious, where the harsh names would allow

she has presented, in consecutive order, the

principal events of English History, from the nyasion of Julius Cæsar down to the present

time, accompanied with a great many very

brief, but pertinent notes, and followed by

statistical statement of the present condition of

REVOLUTIONARY MEMORIALS. Edited by the Rev.

This is a collection of a few short poems, of

the patriotic order, written by the Rev. Wheeler

Case, in 1778, with a view to encourage his

countrymen in their struggle with England.

They answered their purpose, and now serve to

remind us of the active part taken by clergy-

men in the days of '76, in the cause of Inde-

IVAN; or The Skjutz-Boy. By Miss Carlen. Trans

Franck Taylor, Pa. avenue, Washington, D. C. The translator considerately relieves our per

plexity about that unpronounceable word, "Skjuts-boy," by informing us that Skjuts-

boys are the drivers of conveyances furnished

by the Government of Sweden to people of

Frederika Bremer and Hans Andersen have become household words among us, and created

a taste for the literature of the "Northmen.

Miss Carlen, it is said, is even more popular

than Miss Bremer, at home, and she is charac-

terized by her translator as "the republican

par excellence," among female authors. From a

rapid glance at the work, we are inclined to

think it a very delightful picture of the dome

HUNGARY IN 1851. With an Experience of the Austrian Police. By Charles Louis Brace. New York: Charles Scribner. For sale by R. Farnham,

Mr. Brace has become widely known to the

American People, through his wanton impris-

onment in an Austrian dungeon, and the promp

and decisive interposition of the represent

His book embodies personal observations of

Hungary in 1851, made during a tour in that

country. He is a liberalist, and an admirer of

Hungarian character, but he strives to write

without prejudice, or as a partisan. The vol-

ume is entertaining, and, we think, trust-

clergyman in New Jersey—we have forgotten

his name. Some years ago he had a controversy with Bishop Hughes, on the doctrines of

the Catholic Church. This volume consists of a series of letters, addressed to Chief Justice

Taney, on the effects of Popery upon the moral,

social, and political interests of the world.

The writer paid a flying visit to Catholic

countries in Europe, the last year, before he

ative of this country at Vienna, for his relea

Pa. avenue, Washington, D. C.

tic life of Sweden.

some standing, when they chance to travel.

a style simple and captivating.

Great Britain and Ireland.

Washington, D. C.

apon the dreary regions he visited.

from whom it comes, or for what.

Washington. D. C.

n one side me to pass ulfilled, and rter of the leaves Slaits usurped reclama. he civiliza

unfriendly es, showing dges in one eep them in

peared con

l handsome ears of age, Maryland, not for any r has no fur-d to C. D., attention. selv this

as any fault, ead such an deliberately on, we would Intelligencer

ng could not ional Era ailey, to sup-ad not been pristian feelor intimated of that paper vertisements heeditor buy ay you, Doc-l Mr. Seaton omen whom hold to the ? Do they We fear oo polite to-

Democrat. answer: able, but we on the oppoquoted has before, to our erstands the Intelligencer . s of the Sla-

er important uated charges gentlemen Mr Galas has bought same may be as Mayor, he to a certain e be was too happened to wakened one lightful serefree colored al feelings to

ney use whatrowbeat and ly do nothing nsequence of at times may minent Antis little liable any two edily have gone eract the inas they ever of Anti-Slave must conseverely be-violation of

May, in the developmente caucus and Presidential f the caucus. the seceding ined, he said, d have been aid "a state

TTH OF MAY.

in the House

that caucus, promise resoation in thi d those who y were ready ding to this correct, if our

avingthe caucus my colleague offered in that ky, (Mr. Marpassed at all. n votesmal caucus a ngress. e Chairman. ntlemen who port than gen-

stand the ques-ained there all or those who rogressed half being absent is a rumor distinguished his time with grog. [Laughained in the

leman from who was esceiving reports g the course of my friend from for the allusion. live of grave the gentleman

h Mr. Seward

meet hip in the social circle and in the social walks of life, without permitting political opinions to interfere. Every gentleman possesses the right, I believe, without arraignment, to regulate his social walks and conversation, and

I exercise that right to suit my own taste. I suppose this passage was produced to show to the country that while I differ toto calo from the Senator from New York, the breach had not become fatal, as I still was willing to in-Blackwood's Edinburgh for May contains as instructive article on Gold, its natural and civil history; biographical sketches of Niebuhr and Tom Moore, besides its usual entertaindulge in his company, in one of the commonest occurrences at Washington. [Laughter.] In a word, I found the Senator from New York unment, and Tory politics.

PUBLIC SCHOOL DEMONSTRATION IN WASHING-

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimone Sun, in a letter dated the 20th, thus notices the recent public school demonstration in this place:

word, I found the Senator from New York unexpectedly, at an unsensonable hour of the night, so fixed as to keep apart from the caucus, and yet to direct and command its operations unseen, so far as he could do so through the instrumentality of his friends; and, after I was separated from it, we took a drink. Should he invite me, under equally embarrassing circumstances to himself and his friends, I should drink with him again. [Laughter.]" in this place:

"A very beautiful ceremony took place this noon at the Capitol. Two thousand five hundred childeen, boys and girls, handsomely dressed with flowers and ribands, preceded by banners and a fine band of music, marched in solemn procession to the Capitol, where Mayor Lenox, in their and their parents and guardians' behalf, handed to the Hon. Mr. Hunter, of the Scottend to the Hon. Mr. Chandler, of the Senate, and to the Hon. Mr. Chandler, of the House, a petition signed by nine thousand citizens, for an appropriation of public lands for the use of the public schools in the District of Columbia."

We take pleasure in saying to such of our readers as may reside in this city, or who may temporarily reside here as members of Congress or otherwise, and who have daughters to educate, that the Rev. Dr. Cushman has, on sent out by the British Government in search of Sir John Franklin, of whom no tidings had Indiana avenue, in a most pleasant and healthbeen received since the 26th July, 1845. The ful part of Washington, a seminary for girls, where his long experience and ripe scholarship, aided by competent Protestant teachers, can be secured. His seminary offers all the adfirst expedition was directed to Lancaster Sound; the second to Behring's Straits; the third, under the command of Sir John Richvantages of thorough training and a healthful ardson, to Mackenzie's River. This expedition proceeded overland, its main object being the residence. Mrs. Cushman, who is a neighbor exploration of the coast between the Mackenof ours, is worthy of all confidence of parents zie and Copper Mine rivers, and the shores of | and under her watchful care every young lady Victoria and Wollaston Island, lying opposite is sure of sympathy, affection, and maternal to Cape Kreesenstern. It departed from the tenderness. Thames on the 15th of June, 1848, and after

It will be seen by a notice in our advertising columns that Mr. Charles Whitney proposes to give a series of Oratorical Entertain this city, commencing on Friday evening next. Mr. Whitney's impersonations of American, British, Irish, and Indian orators are highly commended by the European and American

A SLIP-KNOT,-We have heard it stated that a Circular Letter has been addressed to the Presidential candidates, by Mr. Scott of Virginia, asking each one, whether, if elected, he will veto a bill for the repeal of the Fugitive Law, should such a measure be submitted to him. How many innocent gentlemen have put their heads in this slip-knot, we have not vet ascertained.

son, we presume, suggested the idea of writing the adventures of "The English Family Robin-Col. Benton.-This sterling Democrat has een named by his friends in the St. Louis district, as a candidate for Congress. He has acmost stirring adventures in the wilderness, in cepted the nomination, and indicates the platform upon which he intends to stand. We make a few short extracts, which we commend

1st. He despises the Compromise, and the of 145 pages, what a wonderful condenser of

getters up of it. Proof:

"I do not believe in the Compromise made by politicians, candidates for the Presidency. I have seen too much of such work. The Compromise of 1850 is, in the first place, a deception, the Compromise bill having failed, and its conglomerated measures passed separately, as independent measures, and with very little help from their present assumptuous guardians. In the second place, it was contrived upon the avowed ground that it was to make its champions Presidents, and is now stuck to upon that pions Presidents, and is now stuck to upon that principle; and if it fails to do the job, it will take the track of its two defunct predecessors, and soon be with them, 'IN THE TOMB'OF THE CAPULETA? This is my experience of Congress Compromises, and nobody need to set up these little clay gods for me to worship, especially when those who set them up do it for a purpose, and knock them down when they don't answer it?" Stephen Dodd. New York: M. W. Dodd. For

aswer it."

2d. He declares the Union in no danger from the agitation of the slave question, and says its safety is to be found in doing JUSTICE to all the

members of it. Proof;
"The salvation of this Union is not in the lated from the original Swedish, by Professor A. L. Krausse. New York: The Harpers. For sale by

"The salvation of this Union is not in the contrivances of politicians, but in the love and affection of the people; not in force or cataplasms, but in Justice—in doing justice to all the members of the Union.

"I do not believe in a guardianship over the people; do not believe in the mission of any man, or set of men, to save this Union. That creed belongs to the political party who believe that the people cannot take care of themselves. 'We, the People,' make the Constitution; so save the instrument itself, in its first line: says the instrument itself, in its first "AND WE, THE PEOPLE," can save it.

"AND WE, THE PEOPLE," can save it.

"It is a libel to say of the authors of our Constitution, that they did such bungling work that it cannot hold together without periodical patching; and it is another libel, and upon the people, to say that they cannot take care of the Constitution which their fathers made for

3d. He hates Slavery by education and in-

stinet. Proof: "I am an enemy to the institution of Slavery. "I am an enemy to the institution of Slavery. I got my principles on the subject of Slavery out of the Virginia school of fifty years ago, out of Tucker's Notes to Blackstone's Commentaries, and have not apostatized; and shall not, since I see the new political evils which it brings upon our country, destroying the harmony of the States, poisoning the legislation of Congress, and hurting the cause of democratic government throughout the world." government throughout the world."

4th. He is against the extension of Slavery

"To conclude this head of Slavery, and to sum up all in one word, I have to say that the whole practical question in dispute—the only thing to differ about in action, all the rest being thing to differ about in action, all the rest being talk—was the question of the extension of Slavery to Territories in which it did not exist; and on that point my position was inflexible, and against the extension."

5th. He ridicules and taunts the pro-slavery men of the nation, among which are the Hunk-ROMANISM AT HOME. By Kirwan. New York:
Harper & Brothers. For sale by R. Farnham, Pa.
avonue, Washington, D. C.
Kirwan is understood to be a Presbyterian ers, in regard to their property in slaves, in this

wise:

"In the mean time, slave property is in No danger; and that is proved by a witness which makes no mistakes—the market price! higher now than it ever was before! a circumstance which does not attach to property in any danger from any cause whatever, either of title, death, revolt, or even fugacity."

Thus does the hero of a thirty years' siege i the Senate talk like himself and a man.

CAPT. DUNCAN, who was so mercile countries in Europe, the last year, before he began the work, so that he might speak intelligently.

The book is the production of a mind imbude with intense hatred of the Papal Government, and all its arrangements, and his utterance is bold and unsparing. He appeals to the laity of the Catholic Church against the Pope and Priesthood, to whom he gives no quarter. Though not prepared to approve of the tone of sweeping dedunciation in which he indulges, we commend the book to our readers, as well calculated to expose the utter incompatibility between Papal Despotism and Democratic Institutions.

London Quartelly. April, 1852. New York:
Leonard Scotta Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Penacylvania aronue.

There is a good assortment of articles in this number of the Quarterly; but one of novel interest will arrest the attention of overy reader anxious to get an insight into the life of the Past. It is the review of a work giving a somewhat minute account of things seen and experienced during an embassy to England, Spain, &a, in 1406. The Public is indebted for the disinterment of this curious work to wounded by his brother-in-law, ex-Hon, E. A.

meet hip in the social circle and in the social Professor Isidoor Rye, of the University of FITZ HENRY WARREN, Assistant Postmaster General, has resigned, to take effect on the 25th instant. He is understood to be for Gen. Scott for President, and some of the wise ones conjecture a political meaning in his resignation.

> LETTER FROM NEW YORK. The Anniversaries,

NEW YORK, May 15, 1852. To the Editor of the National Era:

You may expect to hear something of the anniversaries of the various societies held during this week. The daily press has furnished ring this week. The daily press has furnished their readers with abstracts of reports, sketches of addresses, and a variety of statistics. During part of the week the weather has been unpropitious, so that the audiences were thinner than they otherwise would have been. The religious press, of course, devotes large portions of its columns to detailed accounts of the annual meetings just terminated, but the secular press publishes a large amount of matter in connecmeetings just terminated, but the secular press publishes a large amount of matter in connec-tion with them. From what I have seen, I think the Express gives the most unsatisfactory reports, and the Herald the fullest, if not the best, except when their reporters happen to dis-play their wit at the expense of rigid truth-I was able to attend only two of the meet-

I was able to attend only two of the meetings, viz: the anniversary of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and that of the American Tract Society. Although the former was held in the afternoon, the audience was as large, I am told, as that of any other society during the week. The resolutions adopted you have published, and in your paper of this week will be found an abstract of Report I presume. These documents speak for Report, I presume. These documents speak for themselves. I hope they will be perused by your readers. The addresses were by Hon. E. D. Culver, ex-member of Congress from this State; Rev. John T. Raymond, a colored Bap-State; Rev. John T. Raymond, a colored Baptist minister of this city; and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn, New York. Mr. Culver discoursed on the political bearings of slavery—on the Compromise—the Fugitive Slave Act—the habits of Members of Congress—the New York dodger, &c. Mr. Raymond's theme was Caste, he related numerous anecdotes showing its absurdity and wickedness. Mr. Beecher placed the anti-slavery struggle on religious grounds. The speeches were able and eloquent. Neither Mr. Culver nor Mr. Beecher, practical orators though they be, never spoke better. Mr. Raymond's humor was quite irresistible, so much so that Caste apnever spoke better. Mr. Kaymond's numor was quite irresistible, so much so that Caste appeared at the time, more ridiculous than sinful. The Society met the next morning for the choice of officers, discussions, &c. A long report of the proceedings of this meeting is published in the Herald, but I am sorry to say

published in the Heridia, but I am sorry we say it is very inaccurate. Remarks are put into the mouths of speakers that they never uttered. The anniversary meeting was one of the best the Society has ever held, and a new spirseemed to be enkindled. The gifted author f "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was present, and l heard some one introduce to her a grandson of Uncle Tom.

The meeting of the Tract Society, owing to

The meeting of the Tract Society, owing to the weather, was not so numerously attended as usual. The speeches were good, especially the address of Rev. Dr. Tyng. He is one of the best, some think most decidedly the best, platform speaker in the country. He spoke with unusual eloquence and power. He is liberal-minded towards other denominations, remarkably so for a churchman. While listening to his address, I could not but lament that he made no reference to American Slavery. he made no reference to American Slavery, which one would have thought was naturally suggested by its theme. He is one who, I presume, reads nothing against it, reflects but little on its deleterious influence. Such a man ought to be anti-slavery, as he is on most subjects, decidedly anti-devil.

MANHATTAN.

BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

BOSTON, May 22, 1852. To the Editor of the National Era: The "Maine Liquor Law" has at last tri umphed in Massachusetts, and, in sixty days from to-day, goes into effect as a law of this Commonwealth. Quite a contest has been going on for some time, between the friends of in the passage of the bill last week, by both branches of the Legislature, with the proviso that it should be referred to the decision of the that it should be referred to the decision of the people by open ballot. This bill was vetoed by Gov. Boutwell, on the ground of the open ballot specification, as in his opinion a free expression of popular feeling could not be secured except by the adoption of the secret ballot. This course was felt to be a mere quibble on the part of his Excellency, who has not wholly escaped the imputation of sinister motives, and a desire, while avowing temperance principles, to secure to himself the anti-temperance influence of the State; or, in other words, to perform the Olympic feat of riding two horses at the same time.

form the Olympic feat of riding two horses at the same time.

Immediately on the reception of the veto, the Legislature passed a second hill, by a handsome majority of both Houses, precisely like the first, without any provision for its reference to the people. This bill was sent to the Governor last evening, and has just been re-

Governor last evening, and has just been returned with his signature.

In anticipation of the enactment of this law, our city authorities, having the spiritual welfare of the community before their eyes, have been for some weeks doing a brisk business in granting licenses to a large number of applicants, to sell ardent spirits; so that, for the present, there will be no dearth of the precious article in Boston. What the operation of the law will be, is yet to be developed; but if it is faithfully executed in our large cities, there are rich scenes in store for us.

are rich scenes in store for us.

This afternoon Mr. Webster delivers a neu-This afternoon Mr. Webster delivers a neutral speech, in Faneuil Hall, in which "politics, religion, and all other exciting topics," are to be sedulously avoided. On this occasion it is supposed that the doors of the old Cradle of Liberty are to roll open "on golden hinges," as these were the only terms on which the great expounder stated that he would ever again enter that building, after his summary exclusion therefrom a few months since.

The Methodist Conference are still in session and have husiness enough to keep them

The Methodist Conference are still in session, and have business enough to keep them occupied for some ten days to come. They are a fine-looking body of men, and will compare favorably with any similar assembly of professional men that have met here for a long time. An invitation was last week extended to the members of the Conference, by the city authorities, to an excursion down the harbor, and a visit to the islands. A couple of steamers were well filled with reverend guests, and gave the clerical party a fine view of one of the many beautiful features of our beautiful city.

Next week come the Anniversaries, and with them hosts of strangers, male and female, to attend the meetings and make their spring purchases. The retail dealers in dry goods, on Washington and Tremont streets, are awaiting with eager countenances the arrival of the

washington and remont streets, are awaiting with eager countenances the arrival of the coming crowd of ministers' wives and daughters, each charged with all the feminine commissions of the parish to which they belong, and feeling fairly borne down under the formidable

The meetings are chiefly to be held in the Lowell Institute and Winter-street Church. Should any of them be of interest, I will give

sketches, seemingly made on purpose to relieve the monotony of railroad travelling; and the whole is put together in a shape having direct reference to that comprehensive nook, the out-side pocket of your travelling wrapper. G. F. B.

CLEVELAND, May 18, 1852. To the Editor of the National Era:

To the Editor of the National Era:

It was with much surprise that I read a letter in your last number, from Cincinnati, respecting the late convention held in that city. In reading the letter, I could not help thinking how hard it is to please every person, in the great reformatory movements of the day. Some object to the Garrison movement, some to the Free Soil, some to the exclusively Christian, and some to the mixed associated effort, like that made in the "Queen City." Some like one class of resolutions, and some another; some like argument, and some anecdote; some wish everything to be done up in their peculiar way; and unless it is, they feel called upon to denounce it with the utmost bitterness and severity.

denounce it with the utmost bitterness and severity.

Now, permit me to say, Mr. Editor, that I never had the pleasure of attending a convention, equally large and influential with the one to which your correspondent refers, where there was so much to commend and so little to condemn; and in all the speeches made, I did not hear one that contained as little argument and as much severe denunciation as the article that has been penned by your correspondent. and as much severe denunciation as the article that has been penned by your correspondent, "P." himself. I am confident that he must have been an outsider, having not much sympathy with the convention in any stage of its progress. If this were not the case, I cannot conceive how he could possibly have so misjudged the whole merits of the case. Who that has ever heard Samuel Lewis, and Rev. John Rankin, and C. C. Burleigh, and Rev. John Rankin, and C. C. Burleigh, and Rev. John G. Fee, and many others who were present and took a prominent part in that convention, dare intimate that they would speak in any other way than was well fitted to enlighten the understanding, quicken the conscience, and arouse the sensibilities of the heart.

arouse the sensibilities of the heart.

As a matter of course, Slavery was viewed under all its different aspects, and relations, and bearings, and was condemned with unmitigated severity. Churches that fellowshipped slaveholders and their abettors were exposed, as standing in a position antagonistical to the spirit of the Gospel, and as being, therefore, unworthy of public confidence. The divines who have advocated the Fugitive Law, and have attempted to throw the sanction of the who have advocated the Fugitive Law, and have attempted to throw the sanction of the Word of God around it, received their richly-merited censure. But no church that has taken a right position, and has separated itself from Slavery, and has borne its faithful testimony against the gigantic evil; and no minister that has declared the whole counsel of God with a series of the ser with unflinching fidelity and unwavering firm-ness could have any possible ground of com-plaint on account of any sentiment uttered by any member of this noble convention.

With regard to the motives of men, as your

correspondent intimates, I do not recollect of nearing anything said in the way of condemnation. Their actions were pointed out and nondemned. God knows we have enough of wrong action to pain our hearts, without going into the bosoms of men and investigating their

As to your correspondent's preferring to hold

As to your correspondent's preferring to hold a hundred slaves, rather than speak as some of the distinguished speakers in connection with that convention, I think it is quite probable; that tendency is exhibited throughout the whole of his most remarkable letter.

But I must close. Whenever another convention is to be gotten up, will your correspondent be so kind as to take part in getting it up? and when speeches are to be made, will he be so kind as to take part in the husiness? and then, probably, they will all be in order. Above all things, let me caution him, at this important crisis of our country's history, not to be on the fault-finding ground. Men of true heart ought to be trying to encourage and support each other in these arduous and self-denying labors.

THE McDonogh WILL CASE has been de-Orleans, or the States of Maryland and Louis- year. decided to render judgment in favor of the two cities. The contest between the heirs at law and the two cities will now commence. \*

Liquor Law passed the Legislature of Massaphysetts, but was vetoed by the Governor, on the 19th instant. An attempt was made in the Senate to pass it, in spite of the veto, but t failed by a vote of 23 to 15-not two-thirds. Subsequently, the Law itself was passed by both Houses, and we understand that it has received the sanction of the Governor.

CAMBIASO, a monster in human shape, ha been lately executed by the Chilian Govern-ment. He was a pirate, 25 years of age, and made his followers swear fidelity to a red flag. with a skull and cross-bones, bearing the motto, "I give no quarter." Of his penal code, out of 29 articles, 27 punished offences with some horrible form of death.

MARYLAND.—The Whig State Convention has chosen delegates favorable to Mr. FILL-MORE, and endorsed the Compromise measures as a finality. It resolved not to consider itself bound to support any nominee of the Whig National Convention, unless he is known to be in favor of the Compromise, including the Fu-gitive Slave Law, as a final settlement of the questions involved in them.

ARKANSAS.—The Democratic State Convention of Arkansas was held at Little Rock on the 3d instant. Gen. Conway was nominated for Governor, and delegates appointed to the National Convention, with instructions to sup-port either Douglas or Buchanan for President and Gen. Pillow for Vice President. The con-vention re-affirmed the Virginia resolutions of 1799, and the Baltimore platform of 1848.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS states in his paper, that while proceeding from Cleveland to Buffalo on a steamboat, one of the employees of the boat undertook to turn him from the suppertable, but was commanded to desist by a stranger, who proclaimed that he was a "Southerner," and secured the "colored orator" from further annoyance. He subsequently ascertained that the stranger was Mr. Marshall, a member of Congress from California. So says the New York Evening Post.—Pennsylvanian, 24th.

DEATH OF JOHN HOWARD PAYNE .- A Wash ng letter in the Baltimore Patriot announces he death of John Howard Payne, Esq., our Consul at Tunis, and the author of several dramatic works, and a number of other literary productions, including the popular song of "Home, Sweet Home."

Subscribers who do not file the Era, and have numbers 261, 262, 264, and 265, on hand, will confer a favor by remailing them to this office, at our expense.

ing numbers, which we always endeavor to supply; but should our friends not receive them, they may conclude we have none on hand.

GENERAL CHRISTIAN ANTI-SLAVERY CON-VENTION, AT RAVENNA, PORTAGE CO., OHIO,

On Wednesday and Thursday, the 2d and 3d of June, 1852. June, 1852.

At a Christian Anti-Siavery Convention in Painesville, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to call a similar Convention at Ravenna. We have fixed upon the above time, and now caracetly invite all, of every sect and name, who regard slavery as a dire sin and curse, and desire to see the churcles separated from it, to attend the Convention, and take part in its deliberations.

Good speakers are expected from the various parts of the State. We confidently look for a large, carnest, Christians Convention.

E. H. FARCHILD,
J. McELDOWNEY,
WILLARD BURE,
Committee.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19.

After the presentation of various petitions and reports, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of a bill authorizing the President to designate the ports of entry in Oregon, and also fixing the salaries of the collectors. An amendment or two was adopted, and the bill was passed.

The Deficiency bill was taken up. The amendment proposing payment to citizens of

&c., was discussed at much length. After a strong speech by Mr. Chase in opposition to it, the question was taken by yeas and nays, and it was lost—yeas 20, nays 24.

The amendment in relation to the Collins line of steamers was then taken up. Mr. Chase opposed an amendment, looking to the termination of the contract in 1854, but with-

drew it at the instance of Mr. Gwin, concluding to renew it in the Senate. Messrs. Daw-son and Bell said that, for the sake of having the amendment reported to the Senate, they would vote for it; but they could not vote for it finally, unless modified. The amendment was then passed in Committee of the Whole yeas 23, nays 21.

THURSDAY, MAY 20. Messrs. Seward, Davis, and Cass, presented nemorials, asking for the passage of the Home-stead bill.

tead bill.
On motion of Mr. Dodge of Wisconsin, the

sprung up on the question of order, which oc-cupies three closely printed columns in the Globe. At its close, the Chair was sustained by a majority of one vote. An amendment proposing an appropriation for repairing the Long Bridge, temporarily, of \$12,000, was announced by Mr. Shields, and the Senate then adjourned.

FRIDAY, MAY 21. On motion of Mr. Berrien the Senate took up and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading the bill for the improvement of the

Savannah river.
Mr. Felch, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill granting a dona-tion of the public lands to Louisiana and Mississippi, to aid in the construction of certain railroads.

The Senate ordered to be engrossed the bill or egulate the compensation of the District ludge of the United States for the district of Massachusetts.

The Senate then proceeded to the considera tion of private bills, passed a large number of them, and then adjourned until Monday.

SATURDAY, MAY 22. The Senate did not sit to-day. MONDAY, MAY 24.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the cided by the Supreme Court of Louisiana, so bill for the supply of deficiencies in the approfar as whether the cities of Baltimore and New priations for the service of the current fiscal

Shields, appropriating \$12,000 for the temporary repair of the Long Bridge, over the Potomac river, was rejected—yeas 20, nays 23.

Mr. Hunter, from the Committee on Finance, Mr. Hunter, from the Committee on Finance, reported an amendment appropriating the sum of \$90,000 to defray the expenses of the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts of the United States, for jurors, witnesses, prisoners, &c.
Mr. Hale inquired how large a part of these expenses were to be charged to the disturbances in Louisiana, and the fanaticism and the

difficulties attending the execution of the Fugi-tive Slave Law in Massachusetts and Pennsylwania.

Mr. Hunter replied that the deficiency arose out of all the subjects connected with the expenditures of the judiciary of the country.

Mr. Hale said he could show how these expenditures of the difficulty in obtaining

penses arose out of the difficulty in obtaining officers to execute the Fugitive Slave Law, and officers to execute the Fugitive Slave Law, and the heavy expenses of witnesses.

The amendment was agreed to, and Mr. Hale subsequently offered the following proviso to the amendment, which, after some debate, was agreed to:

Provided, That no officer of the United States

who is in attendance upon any court of the United States in discharge of the duties of said officer, shall receive any pay or compensation for his attendance as a witness on behalf of the Government at the same time that he re ceives compensation as such officer.
Other amendments were made, and the Sen

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WEDNESDAY, MAY 19.

The House, in Committee of the Whole the state of the Union, was engaged on Territorial business. On a bill to authorize the Governor of New Mexico to call an extra session of the Legislature, Mr. Grey of Kentucky delivered a political speech in favor of General Scott. The bill, after a brief consideration was laid eside to be reported and finally

ral Scott. The bill, after a brief consideration, was laid aside to be reported, and finally passed.

A bill for the construction of military roads in Oregon occasioned much debate. Mr. Floyd of New York took occasion to deliver a speech on the Slavery question, in opposition to the Compromise measures. At first an attempt was made to vote him out of order, but the point of order was at length withdrawn. Without coming to a decision, the Committee rose, and the House adjoured.

THURSDAY, MAY 20. The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and tool

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up Territorial business.

A bill authorizing the Legislatures of the several Territories to control appropriations by Congress for Territorial expenditures, was laid aside to be reported; as was also a bill appropriating \$25,000 for the construction of public buildings in Minnesots.

A long debate on the act relating to the salaries of officers of Territories of the United States, and to repeal the proviso in the act making appropriations for the eivil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1852, was limited to three hours; and a running discussion ensued, as to the payment of officers who absent themselves from the performance of their duties. The object of this bill is to provide for the payment of officers who returned from Utah without discharging their duties there; and an amendment proposed by the Committee on Territories, referred the decision as to whether just cause existed for such return, to the President of the United States.

Mr. Cartter said that Governor Young and the Mormons had acted contrary to all the rules of decency, and had trampled our flag under foot, and abused the General Government in most vulgar terms. This is what the Administration calls absenteeism. He then defended the Judges for leaving that Territory.

Mr. Richardson remarked that the Judges

defended the Judges for leaving that Territory.

Mr. Richardson remarked that the Judges could not remain there consistently with their own relf-respect.

Mr. Cartter resumed, saying that Brigham Young, in broad daylight, acts against common decency. This man is retained as Governor, while the Federal officers, who went there to excoute the laws, are driven away.

Mr. Giddings said: If I understand my colleague, he objects to the morality of the Governor and the plurality of wives. Now, if my colleague had looked into a leading journal of this city within the last few days, he would

have seen an advertisement of an accomplished and handsome lady's maid, to be sold for money. To that my colleague takes no exception.

A voice. Is she a friend of yours? [Laughter.]

Mr. Cartter to Mr. Giddings. I did not see

the publication.

Mr. Giddings resumed. He thought it was

and reports, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of a bill authorizing the President to designate the ports of entry in Oregon, and also fixing the salaries of the collectors. An amendment or two was adopted, and the bill was passed.

The Deficiency bill was taken up. The amendment proposing payment to citizens of Alabama and Georgia for depredations committed by Creek Indians upon their property, &c., was discussed at much length. After a strong speech by Mr. Chase in opposition to it,

existed, it was wrong to go to Utah to correct evils there. We ought, considering that the Mormons have been driven out of the States, Mormons have been driven out of the States, to try to reconcile them to our Government, and make them good citizens, by treating them with kindness and forbearance. He dissented entirely from the recommendation of his colleague, to send a military force there.

Without coming to a conclusion on the bill, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, MAY 21.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and again took up the bill relating to the salaries of officers in the Territories.

Mr. Johnson of Arkansas moved an amend-

ment providing that nothing in the bill should be so construed as to prevent the payment of the Chief Justice and other Judges in the Ter-

ritory of Utah.

Mr. Stewart of Michigan opposed the amend-

on motion of Mr. Dodge of Wisconsin, the Senate took up the bill granting to the State of Wisconsin a donation of public lands, to aid in the construction of a railroad from the city of Milwaukie; and, after debate, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate passed the bill authorizing the President of the United States to designate the places for the ports of entry and delivery for the collection districts of Puget's Sound and Umpqua, in Oregon, and
The bill granting lands to California for railroad purposes.

The Senate then took up the Deficiency bill.
Mr. Hale submitted an amendment, repealing all acts authorizing any greater compensation to officers of the navy than is provided by the act regulating the pay of the navy, approved March 3, 1836. He explained his amendment, when

Mr. Badger replied, saying that the assault of the Senator upon the Navy Department was not authorized.

Debate followed, when the amendment was modified, and then agreed to.

An amendment offered by the Chairman of the Committoe on Indian Affairs was ruled out of order by the President, when a debate sprung up on the question of order, which occupies three closely printed columns in the Globe. At its close, the Chair was sustained

that depriving the Judges of their salary would be an act of injustice towards those gentlemen. The President, he said, could not remove Brigham Young, the Governor, who was Judge of the Mormon Church, without producing bloodshed, and had called upon the Judges to resign or return; they had resigned, and two Mormons had since been appointed as Judges.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Jones of Tennessee moved to strike out all the bill, and insert, that nothing in the proviso of the act of which it is an amendment should be so construed as to permit the payment of the Judges, subsequent to their return, to which he did not consider them as entitled.

Mr. Jones's amendment was negatived—yeas 37, nays 94.

Mr. Polk of Tennessee moved a verbal amendment, for the purpose of showing that the President committed a wrong against the morality, laws, and religion of the country, in appointing such a man as Brigham Young to be Governor of the Territory of Utah. He censured the subsequent conduct of the President, in causing the removal of the Judges, and protecting a man who is defying the Republic.

Mr. Bissell of Illinois was averse to adopting any course which would have a tendency to encourage the course pursued by the Government of Utah. He approved of the conduct to the conduct of the removal of the purpose of the conduct of the resident of the subsequent conduct of the President course pursued by the Government of Utah. He approved of the conduct of the removal of the conduct of the conduct of the resident is a province of the conduct of the conduct of the resident of the subsequent conduct of the con

dent, in causing the removal of the Judges, and protecting a man who is defying the Republic.

Mr. Bissell of Illinois was averse to adopting any course which would have a tendency to encourage the course pursued by the Government of Utah. He approved of the conduct pursued by the Judges, who, he contended, should receive their salaries as long as they held their appointment.

The bill was laid aside, and ordered to be reported to the House as it had been amended. A bill to run and establish the boundary between the State of Texas and the Territories of the United States, was then taken up; it was passed, after an explanation by Mr. Richardson, and the reading of certain reports. The amount to be expended under the bill is \$25,000; but the gross amount required to run and establish the boundary is \$211,000, embracing an extent of nine hundred miles.

A bill making further appropriations for the construction of certain roads in Minnesota, reported by the Committee on Roads and Carlot and the restains of the Union—several New York, Brooklyn, and the town as at sending room is supplied with some of the californ manner. The bill shade of the construction of certain roads in Minnesota, reported by the Committee on Roads and Carlot and the restains of the Union—several New York, Brooklyn, and the town at supplied of the calcies of the work, Staten Island, its villages, &c. The drives, through a circuit of ten miles, are visited and fail of interest.

The original building is 40 by 90 feet, three stories, with power of the miles, are the original building is 40 by 90 feet, through a circuit of the miles, are the original building is 40 by 90 feet, through a circuit of the miles, are the original building is 40 by 90 feet, and length the original building is 40 by 90 feet, and length the original building is 40 by 90 feet, and length the original building is 40 by 90 feet, and length the original building is 40 by 90 feet, and length the original building is 40 by 90 feet, and length the original building is 40 by 90 f

construction of certain roads in Minnesota, reported by the Committee on Roads and Canals, was passed, after a discussion of little public interest.

\*\*The reading room is supplied with some of the chief formatic soft the Union -several New York dailies, a number of the state of the Union -several New York dailies, a number of the state of the Union -several New York dailies, a number of the state of the Union -several New York dailies, a number of the state of the Union -several New York dailies, a number of the state of the Union -several New York dailies, a number of the state of the Union -several New York dailies, a number of the chief formatic state of the Union -several New York dailies, a number of the chief formatic state of the Union -several New York dailies, a number of the chief formatic state of the Union -several New York dailies, a number of the chief formatic state of the Union -several New York dailies, a number of the chief formatic state of the Union -several New York dailies, a number of the chief formatic state of the Union -several New York dailies, a number of the chief formatic state of the Union -several New York dailies, a number of the chief formatic state of the Union -several New York dailies, a number of the chief formatic state of the Union -several New York dailies, and the chief formatic state of the Union -several New York dailies, and the chief formatic state of the Union -several New York dailies, and the chief formatic state of the Union -several New York dailies, and the chief formatic state of the Union -several New York dailies, and the chief formatic state of the Union -several New York dailies, and the chief formatic state of the Union -several New York dailies, and the chief formatic state of the Union -several New York dailies, and the chief formatic state of the Union -several New York dailies, and the chief formatic state of the Union -several New York dailies, and the chief formatic state of the Union -several New York dailies and the chief formatic state of the U

public interest.

A bill relinquishing the right, title, and interest of the United States to certain real estate in the city of Santa Fe, in New Mexico, was then taken up, and ordered to be reported to the House, with a recommendation that it be referred back to the Committee on Territories.

After disposing of one or two other bills rel.

After disposing of one or two other bills rel. then taken up, and ordered to be reported to the House, with a recommendation that it be referred back to the Committee on Territories. After disposing of one or two other bills rel-ative to the Territories, the Committee rose, the Chairman reported, and the House ad-

SATURDAY, MAY 22.

The House was occupied in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union with the

The House was occupied in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union with the consideration of Territorial business. Several bills of importance to Oregon, New Mexico, and Minnesota, were acted upon, and reported to the House; which then adjourned.

Monday, May 24.

Mr. Jones of Tennessee, remarking that it was important to do something by which the business of the House could be despatched moved that it be a standing order of the House, from this day and each succeeding day, to call committees for reports for one hour duily, until all the committees shall be called through, to the exclusion of all other business.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Hall, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back, with amendments, House bill making grants of land to the States of the Union for the benefit of indigent insane per-

Lands, reported back, with amendments, House bill making grants of land to the States of the Union for the benefit of indigent insane per-

sons.

Mr. Bissell, to give members an opportunity to examine the bill, moved to postpone it until this day two weeks, and that it be printed.

Mr. Hall, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported back the bill of the House to authorize certain soldiers in the late war with Great Britain to surrender the bounty lands down by them, and to locate others in lieu

drawn by them, and to locate others in lieu thereof.

Pending the consideration of this bill, Mr. Hall having moved to put it on its passage—
The hour set apart for the reception of reports from committees expired.

The House went into Committee of

Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Seymour of Connecticut in the chair,) and proceeded to consider a bill making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1853.

Mr. Houston briefly explained the bill, and appealed to the House not to bring up a general discussion on this bill, but to wait until he should call up the other appropriation bills.

Mr. Washburn addressed the House in reference to politics, expressing his objection to the pressur Pugitive class Law, doesning it ton severe. He declared that the People of Maine were a law-abiding people, and recognised all the obligations of the Constitution. He then spoke against the endorsement by the Whig party of the finality of the Compromise measures, and gave at length his reasons for this course. In conclusion, he passed glowing culogiums upon the Union.

Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, then obtained the floor, when

TUESDAY IN CONGRESS

Was spent in the House chiefly in political peeches, from Mr. Bayly of Virginia, and Mr. artter of Ohio. Mr. B. argued for the Finality Test; Mr. C. denounced it in the boldest terms. More of these speeches in our next. The Senate was occupied with the Deficiency

SPEECHES IN CONGRESS.—Several political

JUST received at the Free Proluce Store, a variety of handsome fabries, composed of coton, coton and silk, and cotton and wool, mostly adapted to the demands or the summer, viz. Hair Cord Ginghams, Print and Solid Strip Ginghams, Fancy Ginghams, Print and Solid Strip Ginghams, Fancy Ginghams, Lustrey, Cord Cleeck and Tapo Check Muslins, 64 Dimittee, Gizard Jaconette, Satia Strips de baines—all in various neas styles Also, superior Bed Ticking, three and sir-cord Space Is wing Cotton, &c.

N. W. corner of 6th and Cherry ets., Philadelphia.

Fifth month 37th, 1852.—3t

We publish the communication of our friend T., which appears on the first page of the Era, with the single remark, that is is always best not to pronounce judgment hastily, or harshly. The principle of Toleration for differences of opinion is a part of our Anti-Slavery creed.

FOR ONE DOLLAR A YEAP.

Either of the following-named monthly Journals may be obtained of Fow Lune & Wulle, New York and Hoston: THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL a Repository of Science, Literature, and General Intel gence, amply illustrated with Engravings. THE WATER CURE JOURNAL and Herald of Re-

forms: Devoted to Physiology, Hydrofathy, and the Laws of Lite. Prof. inely illustrated. THE STUDENT, and Family Missellany: Designed for Children and Youth, Parents and Teachers. lilustra-ted with Engravings.

THE UNIVERSAL PHONOGRAPHER: Devoted to struction to Learners. Please address FOWLERS & WELLS, 131 Nassau

street, New York.

CHARLES WHITNEY'S

Evenings with the Orators and Poets of the Old and New World! A T. CARUSPS SALOON-Friday, Monday, and Thurs day evenings-May 28th, 31st, and June 34, at eight

A day evenings—May 298h, 31st, and June 31, at eight o'elook.

By request, Mr. Whitney will repeat his assumptions of every phase of Oratory—the INDIAN, AMERICAN, BRITON, IRISHMAN, and HOOSIER.

A B.—These delightful recreations have obtained immense success in the capitals of Europe, and recently in New York. The Metropolitan (late Tripler) Hall was crowded for several evenings with the beauty and fashion of the great metropolis. (See Circulars.)

Ticklets 50 cents. To be had at the usual places, and at the door.

TEACHER WANTED

THE Managers of the "Institute for Colored Youth" I desire to engage a competent Teacher for their new High School in Philatelphia, for the instruction of colored youth in the higher branches of an E-gifth education and youth in the nigher branch as to moral character, literary ac-Sat sfactory references as to moral character, literary ac-univements and ability for the government of such a school quirements and ability for the government of such a school, will be required

A colored man would be pre errel, qualifications being

equal
Communications may be addressed to
GEORGE W. TAYLOR
N W. cor. of 5th and Cherry sta., Philadelphia
May 27—3t

ORANGE MOUNTAIN WATER-CURE.

gardens are allotted

TERMS.

In winter, \$8 and \$10; \$10, \$11, and \$12, in summer, payable always weekly. Consultation fee, \$5. Persons occupying the whole of a double room or requiring artra aftendanc, will be charged accordingly. Board of private rervants, \$3 per week. Children always received conditionalty.

HAS just been patented, with an adjustable standard and the more or less land, at pleasure. The device is simple, in timera-ring the cost, and can be applied to "ther east or wrought plunghs Rights by township, counties, or States, on be had on easy sterns. A few energetic business men, well recommended, are wanted as agents to sell territory. For particulars, address, post paid, McABE & SON, may 27.

THE subscriber is desirous of having an agent in every town and county in the Union. A capital or only \$5 or 5 or 50 will be required and anything like an efficient or only it is man one make from \$3 to \$5 per day. Indeed, many it the persons now employed are resilizing twice that sumitary information will be given by a diressing (postage said)

W 4 A KINSLET. May 2'. Box 601, Phil EDWARD W. SHANDS,

A TTORNEY and Counsellur at Law, Post Office Buildings, St Louis, Missouri.

Commissioner of Deeds, Depositions, &c., for—

Maine South Carolina Ken'weky
Vermont Alabama Ohio
Rho's Island Florida Michigan
Connectiout Missensppl Indiana
New Jersey Texas Wisconsin
Virginia Tenn'assee lowa.

Minnesota Ter.

Also, Notary Public for Missouri.

Mr. S., having rasided twelve years at St Louis city, has an extensive acquaintance with business men in said city and throughout the State of dissouri.

GF Prompt attention pasd to collections, prosecution vixins, do:
May 20-1y

PROTECTION AGAINST BED-BUGS. Clinton's Patent, issued April 20, 1852.

THE simplicity, cheapness, and effectiveness of this userfor discovery will bring it into popular use as fast as its utility becomes known. The article to be used may be made in the form of a sheet or spread and laid on the sicking or other bush betom, or between the basis or it may be made into a thin or thick mattrass, and use i for a bed in dependent of its bug-base qualifites, it makes a first-rate mattrass, without anything off-nsive to health or ameri, and of the greatest durab live. For a common family bed, the cost will be frian 2 to 14 dolars, acc rating to taste and style, and will last a lifesime. The agest is in possession of certificates, proving that bugs will not live in a bed with it, and will soon abandon the bedat-ads entirely. Thus the irequent and versations expedients used in amount all families, to bill or expel the vermin, with all be done away with. The article may be obtained in a manufactured state, it any for mattrassing, or the substance of which it is composed may be had cheap in almost every section of the country, and the article made from the raw materiar. It is believed a first rate business may be done in every town, by an industrious man, in making the article. Town, Country, State Rights for sale on very reasonable terms.

A direct T G, CUINTON, Washington, D. C.; or, A. F. Will-'OX, Agent for New York and New England, at New York. Clinton's Patent, issued April 20, 1852.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED,

Speeches in Congress.—Several political speeches have been delivered in the House during the last week. Messrs. Floyd of New York, Washburn of Maine, and Cartter of Ohio, distinguished themselves by their elequent opposition to the adoption of Compromise resolutions by their respective party Conventions.

FREE LABOR GOODS.

JUST received at the Free Proluce Store, a variety of Landsoume fabrics, composed of cotton outcomed and silk, and cotton and wool, mostly adapted to the demands of the summer, vis: Hair Cord Ginghams, Print and Solid Stripe Ginghams, Fancy Ginghams, Lustres, Cord Check and Tano Check Muslins, 64 Dimitise, Gissad Jagonetts, Satis

# WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1852.
To the Editor of the National Era: I ask the favor of your columns for publication of the annexed poem. It is translated
from German by the spirited Chartist leader,
Ernest Jones, and appeared some time since in
his "Notes to the People." The original of
this production is written by Fordinand Freiligrath, the great exiled poet of Germany, to
Mr. Weydemeyer, in New York, the latter being about to start a weekly journal. It will
vindicate revolutionary Germany, in the eyes
of an American public, from the charge of being considered synonymous with that humbug
of different character lately got up in the United States, and in consequence thereof to lose
reputation with the exposure and falling of the
false gods.

Most of the allusions will be patent to the
American reader.

American reader.

German democracy, more than any other, is postered with sets of literary, shuffling politicians, phrase-democrats, who destroy the movement on which they live.

Nobly has the great democratic poet denounced these men, that do not scruple to beg of the negro slaves, and then in other places uphold negro slavery. He will not have the cause of Freedom disgraced by degrading her, in appearance, to a sort of begging impostor. Very respectfully, yours,

A. C.

## FREILIGRATH'S NEW POEM.

You say, the muse must spur for rapid flights, Her Pegasus—nor longer tarry idling,
Till at your door the winged steed alights
The truant, as I own, has long stood sidling. Alas! "Dear friend and editor!" as writes

Ruge to Heinz,\* for saddling and for bridling Although unconquered yet the way-worn horse is, Sad times these latter are for gallant courses.

II Plainly to speak-the deeds have reached your ear When nightmare Bonaparte on Paris pressed— The worthy now counts Emperors his peers; And the Messiah of the waiting West The crimson May, his mercenary spears

Have murdered in its mother's panting breast. Expect no song from me at such a time— Deeds, and not words, avenge unpunished crime.

At least no song of bold prophetic strain, Such as I raised, foreboding 'forty-eight— Ay! e'en in 'forty-six, ere once again Red-handed war plucked down despotic state. Nor such as I commenced, with warning vain, When conquering peoples stood with joy elate. Timing their march to epic cold and stern,

Albeit, as then, so now, before my eyes, When seated silent in my study late, Full many visions of the future rise, As the dull smoke mounts circling from the grate The household sprite peers through with curious eyes And whispers fitful words of coming fate. But think not that on these my lines shall halt In times so strange, e'en bards may be at fault.

And I confess it. therein I am vain-I should not like to prophecy awrong, Or strip the prophet's laurel-erown of pain From off my brows, by erring in my song. I'm not like those who cross the Western main, With sword, and begging-box, and parley long, E'en at the negroes' buts their cents to win, And say, "to-morrow, brothers, we begin.

"We will-we can-ay! February's dawn (Why wait till May?) may see our host appear, Once more renewing that immortal morn, Of France, in this commemorative year. But—the war's sinews are as yet unborn. Yes—citizens, friends, brothers—one thing's Dollars alone the revolution make! How many German notes d'ye please to take?

VII. Our nation gave us right these loans to raise, sin For ours will be the revolution-ours! Made for our special benefit and praise, sir Because, you know, as nobody denies, We led the last so boldly, and so wise!

"Each post, and place, and pension, is allotted.
Fraternally, among us. Take our word!
Nonght lacks, except for you to ope your pockets It's just as good as if a legion stirred-It makes us feel like warriors when we've got it The giver too becomes a saint and hero. And even his old sins shall sink to zero.'

O! Tetzel, Tetzel! † think not to upset The fees of Freedom with your paper flags. No throne by begging has been shattered yet, No revolution dressed in money-bags. Proud Freedom scorns the mean, rapacious set Who'd clothe her in the leman's venal rags. From door to door you'd make her walk and wait. Still in her hand the accustomed begging plate!

Such is the goddess not, whom we adore: She writhes upon the galley's rotting floor; She gnaws, from cankering chains, correding Upon her limbs she bears the galling sere; Upon her breast the gash and stab and thrust And she can tell you—calmly, too, believe! How barns thy sun, Cayenne and Nukahive!

XI.
She roams an exile—wrathful, mute, and lorn; Nor praise she panders to, nor consure fears; And from her brow she takes not thorn by thorn, To coin them into dollars, cents, and cheers. Her griefs are not a streamlet, meadow-born, By which she stands, Narcissus-like, and poers

Her toilet varying, as the case requires,

XII. You never hear her, with melodious whine, Wail over the "republic's" mossy urn: But quietly she waits the fated time—
Then lion-like she rises, dread and stern And dashing through the tyrant's chartered crim. That which he took from her, retakes in turn; And on she speeds, with wounded, bleeding feet, Nor strong through flattery, nor for dollars fleet.

To suit peers, peasants, shop-keepers, and squires

\* Ruge is one of those confounded phil-

t The two principal penal settlements to which the French democracy has been transported by the Assembly and by Louis Napoleon.

# THE NEW SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

The New School General Assembly is soon to meet in Washington city. This body, judged by its past declarations, stands on the record an Anti-Slavery body. Years ago there was hope that it might become really such. But, under the pressing necessities of the slave power to draw upon the Christianity of the North, this Assembly, by its action at Detroit in 1850 and at Utica in 1851, has nullified its

three times over. The slave States go severe by law, forbid emancipation except on severe conditions; every slaveholder, making any precious to piety, claims to be moved by obli-

claimed that the slaveholding church had done more for the conversion of the heathen than all Christendom beside. Mr. Stiles said he cordially approved the resolution, and did not know why any slaveholder should object to it. This body at Detroit passed another resolution, referring the whole subject to the Presbyteries, to take such action thereon as in their judgment the Book of Discipline and Law of God required. The Assembly well knew that the character of presbyterial action would depend entirely upon latitude—that at the North slaveholding would be condemned as a sin, and in the South would be justified by the Bible.

At the meeting at Utica, in May, 1851, the committee to whom Anti-Slavery memorials were referred reported that the Assembly had reason to render thanks to God for the wisdom bestowed upon the former Assembly, whereby claimed that the slaveholding church had done

reason to render thanks to Got for the wisdom bestowed upon the former Assembly, whereby it had been able to dispose of the whole question in a manner so satisfactory that no further action was required. Their report was adopted, the question dismissed, and the Assembly adjourned to meet this year at Washington

ngton. The Rev. Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia The Rev. Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia, who six years ago wrote a book on Slavery, in which, among many other strong positions showing the responsibility and guilt of the church in relation to Slavery, he says "there is no power out of the church sufficient to sustain Slavery an hour, if it were not sustained in it," is to preach the annual sermon. Allow me to suggest to him the following text—1 Corinthians, v, 11: "But now I have written unto you not to keep company, if any man that is rinthians, v, 11: "But now I have written unto you not to keep company, if any man that is called a brother be a fornicator, or covetous, or an idolater, or a railer, or a drunkard, or an extortioner; with such an one no not to eat." If this suggestion reaches Mr. Barnes too late, the above text is not inappropriate for him who preaches the sermon before communion.

At Utica, the members of the Assembly, as a body, visited the State Lunatic Asylum. I would suggest that, at Washington, they should visit some of our national institutions, not omit-

would suggest that, at Washington, they should visit some of our national institutions, not omitting the slave pens of the District,\* and the prison where poor Drayton and Sayres, for giving scope to the noble instincts of a sympathizing humanity, in the capital of the freest nation in the world, are doomed to expiate the injury done the "peculiar institution" by suffering the horrors and extreme privations of prison life, with felons and outlaws, and with no hope of deliverance but through the gateno hope of deliverance but through the gate-way of death.

Ye professed personations of Jesus on earth,

in the capacity of his ministers, think on this affecting scene, but one of a class whose name is legion. For what crime against God's law are these men torn from wives and children whom they love as tenderly as you love yours, and incarcerated in a gloomy prison? If what they did was in obedience to God's law, writ-ten on their hearts and in his word, should they not have the sympathies, the prayers, and active co-operation, of all who love the Saviour. for the mitigation of their sufferings and their deliverance from jail? deliverance from jail?

\* These are removed to Alexandria.

Онго, Мау 14, 1852. To the Editor of the National Era :

It appears to us, at a distance from your city, as if those men who were elected by the people to legislate in accordance with the public will, have mistaken their mission, and undertaken to forestall public sentiment in the selection of men who are in future to administer our laws.

Will you allow a plain farmer, in a rough

way, to say a word in your paper?

It is clear that both the Whig and Democratic parties seek to play over their old game of deception and double-dealing. You remember how the friends of Cass urged everywhere in the free States that, according to his doctrine, the Wilmot Proviso was useless, for under the laws of Mexico slavery could no exist in the Territories; that those laws were exist in the Territories; that those laws were in force until laws were passed admitting sla-very there, and that Congress would not pass such laws; and thus proved to thousands that the election of Cass would virtually exclude slavery from the Territories.

The Whigs, led on by Seward, Greeley, Cor-

win, and such men, insisted that Congress would pass the Proviso: that Taylor, though a slaveholder, was pledged not to veto it; and that Fillmore, an anti-slavery man, as Vice President, would give a casting vote for it, and in case of Taylor's death would become President, and throw his influence in favor of the Proviso and Liberty. Each party in the North charged the other with being pro-slavery, and claimed for itself anti-slavery tendencies; while in the South each party took the direct opposite principles, and charged its opponents accordingly; so that each party presented a double aspect—one for the North and one for the South—while members of both parties, claiming to be honorable men, took part in such gross deceptions.

gross deceptions.

We saw the result: Slavery has actually been introduced into the Territories under Fillmore's Administration, and is now the predominant influence there, while the last vestige of Demorracy is stricken down in the passage of the morracy is stricken down in the passage of the Fugitive Law; and in every department of the Government slavery remains unmolested, and the two parties are in perfect harmony in the work of extending and perpetuating this mod-

work of extending and perpetuating this mod-ern reign of terror.

And now slaveholders claim a pledge from their National Conventions that all future Ad-ministrations shall, like the present, employ every influence and energy of the Government for the same foul purpose; while the Northern wings of the two parties are on their knees, begging to be saved from such a pledge in writing; they both appeal to their former de-votion to the cause of Despotism, as evidence

writing; they both appeal to their former devotion to the cause of Despotism, as evidence that they may be trusted to do their utmost against Liberty and in favor of Slavery, without wearing the collar of the slaveholder outside, inscribed with their pledge.

Thus we Western farmers see those professed Free-Soilers at Washington, who came from Whiggery, prepared to follow Seward and Greeley in their decaptious game of supporting Scott without a pledge, and ready to claim for the North a victory in his nomination, when they know, and so does every unprejudiced man know, that Scott is as virtually pledged to sustain the Fugitive Law as Fillmore or Webster, and, being a new man, would probably be required to make some addition to this work of pro-slavery infamy, to prove himself above suspicion.

From Seward, Greeley, Wade, and such men,

picion.

From Seward, Greeley, Wade, and such men, I should expect no better; but from Mann, and such as him, (who denounce the Fugitive Law as unconstitutional,) to support a man who is known to have aided in its passage, and would be elected and sworn to execute it, because he believes it to be constitutional, I did expect better things, and hope yet that there may be some mistake.

There was executed to the constitution of the constitution

some mistake.

Torn we again to properly with the find the same game played, perhaps with we find the same game played, perhaps with the find the same game played, perhaps with more cunning, but still it is the same game; and if a nomination can be got through the Convention without a new written pledge to the South, then we are advised that Chase, Townshend, P. King, and those Free-Soilers whose affinities are Democratic, are to go forth as apostles of slaveholding Democracy, to urge the election of Cass, or some man, upon the old Baltimore platform, which Chase and those with him denounced so unsparingly in 1848.

Under such leaders the Northern Democracy

Under such leaders the Northern Democracy will be pressed to go for the party because it is anti-slavery, and at the South to go for the party because it is pro-slavery.

Now, in this deep game of hypocrisy, let it be known that the South humbugs, but is never humbugged; the South always wins, because she always plays with false dice; and she has very little choice between the parties, since they both agree on the only question that she takes an interest in, which is supporting slavery.

very.

These views are such as present themselves to a plain man. If they are wrong, please correct them. To you, of all the editors at Washington, we turn, as a watchman upon the walls, to give notice of approaching evil. Do not, I beseech you, cover up the deep dark designs of those who are plotting against Liberty. Is there a man in Washington who believes that Scott or Cass would repudiate the Fugitive Law, or in any way favor liberal principles? You know there is no such a man.

Shall we, then, of the field and the workshop, be misled and betrayed by the same means that have so often succeeded heretofore? This quastion we must answer at the ballotbox; and if the friends of facedom allow themselves to be absorbed into the old parties this year, they are effectually paralyzed for the next twenty years; and a long, dark night of elevery will continue, until the whip and chain

will reign to the shores of the Pacific and the halls of Montezums. Shall we sit still, and see these plans consummated? For one, I would cry aloud and warn the people against the deep plots now maturing against Liberty; and I must look upon every man supporting Scott, Fillmore, Wobster, Cass, or any of the proposed Whig or Democratic nominees, as false to Liberty, and friends of Slavery. T.

For the National Era. MAINE LIQUOR LAW.

Among the questions now under wide discussion in America, stands conspicuous the Maine Liquor Law. It is the object of absorbing interest for the greatness of the evil whose cure it seeks, and the vast incidental aid it promises to every other reform. It is the subject of vigilant scrutiny for its claim of singular efficiency.

All admit without debate the evils of inten All admit without debate the evils of intemperance. Yet only they realize its manifold curse, who have pledged heart, head, and hand, to the work of human advancement. Intemperance is their ever-present foe. They visit the prision, the poor-house, and the hospital, seeking to soften, aid, and cure. While they rescue and protect by units, intemperance pours in recruits of misery by hundreds. They establish free schools, but the children of the drupkard cannot come. They study the fearestablish free schools, but the children of the drunkard cannot come. They study the fearful question of pauperism—the grand impoverisher is intemperance. This is a prolific root of poverty, ignorance, brutality, and crime. And where they spring immediately from other vices, or from the force of circumstances, how often these originate more or less remotely in often these originate more or less remotely in that fatal cause! We bewail the low, selfish, that fatal cause! We bewail the low, selfish, dishonest spirit of American politics; it is but the exponent of a constituency who hold the balance of power, while they learn their Democracy in the grogshop. The world wonders how a nation of free voters can be drilled blindfold by the million, in support of party nominees without talent or moral worth, and of party researches and to party measures repugnant to freedom and to common sense. They forget the myriad places, all over the Union, where reason sleeps while prejudice and passion are retailed, mixed with liquor at three cents a glass.

Of all the widows and orphans of America,

how many have been made so by intemperance, or by the disease and destitution it induced! Of the degraded children of our large cities, ignorant of all but vice, poor little heathen for whom the neighboring free school-houses open their doors in vain, how vast a proportion were made what they are, and are surely doomed to a hopeless future, by this suicidal and murder-ous vice!

Whence arises the necessity for jails, crimi-

nal courts and police, for hospitals and asylums? Certainly more than three fourths of lums? Certainly more than three fourths of the enormous tax society pays for their support is made necessary, directly or remotely, by the use of liquor. Among the obstacles to human progress, there is none in our country more deadly or so universal. Slavery is the only specific evil comparable to it in extent, as a source of human debasement—and who can estimate how long emancipation will be postponed by Southern intemperance?

As intemperance is the nucleus and prime stimulant of all kinds of crime and forms of suffering, so the liquor trade is the grand

stimulant of all kinds of crime and forms of suffering, so the liquor trade is the grand tempter and incentive to intemperance. As the post office and press awaken and increase intelligence, while they facilitate its transmission, so do establishments for the sale of liquor deepen and aggravate the vice they gratify. The simple, distinct object of every establishment for the sale of liquor is of course to furnish the utmost facility to those who drink it, and to make use of all allurements to form in nish the utmost facility to those who utilized and to make use of all allurements to form in others the taste it is their business to supply. Perverted social influences centre there. The weary laborer, the idle youth, the acquiescent friend, who but for the peculiar attractions of the coffee house might have rested, lounged, and refreshed themselves harmlessly elsewhere, softly enter the road to ruin there. The liquor sellers of America with innumerable hands heart is blighted and betrayed, and the fresh-ness of the young man's generous spirit lost forever. It is the gambler's haunt, and there the plots of the criminal are ripened. There the hard earnings of the laborer are wasted, while the wife dies slowly without a home, and the children take the likeness of the father. If intemperance be so enormous an evil, and its growth still more than its gratification

lies in the liquor trade, may not the State regard that trade as criminal?

What is the first demand of society, and the

What is the first demand of society, and the fundamental principle of law? Plainly the protection of the injured and helpless. Are not the wives, children, and dependents of the intemperate such? And who can count the number of these, so destitute, and so strongly challenging our sympathy, hitherto unshielded by the law's strong arm?

Since every official report affirms, and year by year reiterates the fact, that a very large majority of criminals, whose thefts, arrest, confinement, trial, and punishment, costs the community so much, become such by intemperance, may not the State prohibit the sale of that which is the admitted cause of so vast a tax?

Since all the statistics of the origin of crime

Since all the statistics of the origin of crime attribute to habits and occasions of intemperance so large an influence, may not the State prohibit the sale of that which has proved so dangerous to reputation, life, and limb?

Is any principle involving sacred personal rights violated or endangered by a law prohibiting the sale of liquor as a beverage, or its manufacture for such sale? Certainly not. Does a man choose to drink intoxicating liquor? He has a right to do so to any extent which does not injure and impoverish others—a personal right which no legislation can impair. Let him buy it for his own use, from any place he chooses beyond the jurisdiction of the law, if drink he must. Even the stringent provisions of the Maine law authorzie no search or seizure in a private dwelling, except on evidence seizure in a private dwelling, except on evidence of an act of sale. This right to drink, the law of an act of sale. This right to drink, the law does not propose to touch. But it claims the right to prohibit the sale of liquor, as a trade involving vast distress and injustice to a large class of inhabitants, whose defenceless position entitles them peculiarly to the protection of law. It claims, moreover, the right to suppress a trade, involving by its certain consequences an immense pecuniary tax, oppressive to the State.

But while such a law treads not one inch upon the reserved ground of personal right in

upon the reserved ground of personal right, it throws a bulwark around the mind, body, and estate of the poor and helpless, and of the citi-

estate of the poor and helpless, and of the citi-sens at large in which every republican phi-lauthropist must cordially rejoice.

The supprassion of the liquor trade within the State is the gist and central principle of the law under discussion; the minor provisions of the Maine law may be adopted or modified without affecting them. If by its enactment any manufacturer find his machinery rendered unsaleable, or his premises raduced in value, let the State appraise and pay his loss. She will be very soon remunerated by the reduction of her tax list. What the farmer may lose in the sale of grain by the suppression of distilthe sale of grain by the suppression of distilleries, he will gain by the increased demand for his produce in the shape of meat and bread.

After all, is this mere theory, or has

law been found to work well?

In Portland, Maine, with a population of over 20,000, the Mayor's annual report closing March 20, 1852, presents the following facts. The liquor law came into force June 2d, 1851. There were then in that city 300 dram-shops, whose receipts were over \$200,000 per annum. There are now none, and the mony saved during the year is estimated sufficient to furnish to every family in the city five barrels of flour and five cords of wood at current rates.

Commitments to the Almshouse. ten months after the passage of the

Decrease in ten months r forty-two per cent. Number of families receiving out-door rel For ten months after the passage of the

Commitments to House of Correction. For ten months after the passage of the For corresponding ten months, previous

seventy-six per cent.

Commitments to Jail and Watch House. For ten months after the passage of the law - 135
For corresponding ten months, previous

Decrease in ten months
or fifty-two per cent. Of these, seventy-two
were for selling liquor, for which none were
arrested before the passage of the law. Deduct these, and the decrease will be 216, or
seventy-eight per cent, notwithstanding increased vigilance on the part of the police.
And this is but a sample of the reform
throughout the State. By the written statements of men of high standing in all parts of
Maine, the law is said to be more popular than
ever.

law may be in Maine, it could not be executed in other States, where the capital invested is larger and the population less law-abiding. It is believed, however, that in States where pub-lic sentiment will authorize its enactment, it will also green its accomplished. will also guarantee its general execution, and every year of its operation would strengthen it in the favor of the people.

Let us, at any rate, try. Faint hearts cannot cope with evil. But all who believe in God and love mankind, and all who cherish free-

and love mankind, and all who cherish freedom, will rally round a faw which is the offspring of philanthropy and justice, which values the rights of man more than the claims of a useless trade, and which throws society's strong arm around the weak.

B.

### LITTLE CHARLIE'S WILL BY GRACE GREENWOOD

Walter and Charlie Harrison were the son

Walter and Charlie Harrison were the sons of a sea-captain, and lived in one of the fine old seaport towns of Massachusetts. These boys were as unlike as two brothers could well be. Walter was a rough, plain boy, large of his age, and rather clumsy, with a passionate, jealous temper, which gave his friends a great deal of trouble. But he had friends a great deal of trouble. But he had some noble qualities: he was as brave as a young lion, faithful, diligent, perfectly honest and truthful, and sometimes very tender in his feelings. Charlie, some two years younger than Walter, was a delicate, beautiful, sweet-tempered boy, who loved everybody, and in return was greatly beloved. He was fair, pale, and slight, with blue eyes and golden curls. Walter said he looked like a girl, and sometimes laughed at his delicacy; but, for all that, he was jealous of the poor child's beauty—even of his weakness.

his weakness.

Captain Harrison was most of the time at sea, and his gentle wife found it difficult to consea, and his gentle wife found it difficult to control the impatient spirit, or correct the even more unamiable moodiness, of her eldest son. If she reproved him sternly, he would often accuse her of being partial to her youngest and handsomest son, and say that she petted and indulged Charlie so much, that he could not be disobedient, or give her any trouble. He himself, he said, would be good, if he were so treated

reated.
Walter really thought himself slighted and unloved, because he knew he was very plain, and he saw his sickly brother cared for constantly. He never seemed to think how ridiculous it would look in his mother to be nursing

and petting a stout, healthy boy, who was one of the strongest wrestlers, and the best hand with the ball, in all the town.

Walter, with all his fine health, was often silent and sullen, while his brother was seldom too ill to be talkative and cheerful; so it was the coffee house might have rested, lounged, and refreshed themselves harmlessly elsewhere, softly enter the road to ruin there. The liquor sellers of America with innumerable hands meet the free citizens of America, and "commend the poisoned chalice to their lips." There, corrupt politicians ply their trade, and carry thence millions of blind and thoughtless votes. There, home delicacy and filial love, and all the graces of domestic life, decay. There, the

with his brother; but Walter could never be persuaded to accept anything.

One time, when Charlie was about ten years old, his mother had a visit from a pious maiden aunt, who spent some weeks in the family. During Miss Hannah Perkins's stay, she became much attached to quiet little Charlie; but as Walter gave way to his temper, two or three times, before her, and made sport of some of her queer ways, she did not like him overmuch, though she though the might be made a good boy of, with proper management. She good boy of, with proper management. She wondered how his mother could let such fits of passion and such naughty tricks pass without passion and such naughty tricks pass without severe punishment. If he were her child, she said, she would soon whip that bad temper out of him. But Mrs. Harrison believed that one blow would put more evil passion into the heart of such a proud boy as Walter than she could ever get out.

She never failed seriously to reprove his faults and wrong actions; and she knew—what she told no one—that Walter would always come to her, after an outburst of impatience or bad feeling, and ask her forgiveness. She knew that he loved her, his father, brother, and little sister, intensely; so she was patient, and prayed God to soften the heart and subdue the

emper of her unhappy child.

A short time after Aunt Hannah returned A short time after Aunt Hannah returned home, she sent the boys each a book. Charlie's happened to be opened first. It was a handsome illustrated copy of "Robinson Crusso." Walter then eagerly opened his own, which was rather gayly bound. It was "The Memoirs of a Sunday-School Scholar." Walter flung it down, saying, angrily, "What did the old maid send me this for, I wonder? I have had enough of such things out of the Sunday-School Library. She did not send you such a humdrum sort of a book, Charlie. I suppose she thought you were pious enough without."

"Q brother," said Charlie, "don't talk so hard. I am sure Aunt Hannah meant very kindly hy us both."

Walter took up his book, and began looking through it: but he soon broke out again—

"Pshaw! just as I thought; nothing but 'early piety,' 'early piety.' Why couldn't she have sent me some story about wars, or pirates, or even Indians? I am tired to death of 'early piety!'"

"You will never trouble your friends with it,

"You will never trouble your friends with it, my son," said Mrs. Harrison, who had just entered the room. Walter started and blushed; he did not know that his mother was so near.

But he replied, sullenly—
"I wish I might not trouble them in any way any longer. It would be better for all if I were dead and buried; for I'm of no use in the world,

and nobody loves me."

After hearing oned these unkind words, Watter took his hall-club and went out on to the village-green, where the boys were already at play. Charlie soon followed, not to mingle in the sport, for he was not strong enough for that; but he loved always to watch his brother, and felt proud of his skill and strength.

After about a half-hour's play, many of the boys set out for home, as a hard storm seemed soming on. The clouds were rolling up thick and black, the lightnings flashed, and the thunder broke overhead. Walter Harrison, who had appeared half angry in all his play, was now leaning against the side of the church, within a yard or two of the lightning-rod. The boys called to him to come away, as he was in a dangerous place; but Walter would not stir. Charlie ran up to him, and begged him to go home; but he only said—

"I don't care if the lightning does strike me. I tell you again, I'm of no use in the world—nobody loves me. You may run home, if you are afraid."

are afraid."
"I am not afraid for myself, brother," said
Charlie, his lip quivering; "but I will go home
and beg mamma to come for you,"
Charlie had not run half across the green, Charlie had not run half across the green, when there came a great blaze of lightning, and a heavy crash of thunder, which seemed to shake the very ground. The boys who were looking toward the church said that they saw the lightning roll down the rod like a hall of fire, and disappear in the earth; and that at the same instant Walter fell to the ground. They ran to him at once, raised him up, and carried him home. The poor boy's eyes and mouth were open, but he seemed quite dead. The doctor was sent for—came immediately, floor, and began pouring cold water upon him by the bucketful. Mrs. Harrison had been strangely calm at first; but when Walter began to show some little signs of life, the joy was more than she could bear, and she fainted away. She went from one fainting fit into an-

other; and when Walter was at last so much escheat—the twenty acres having been esrestored as to ask for her, she was lying quite insensible. Then first he knew how deeply and dearly his mother loved him. Little Charlie threw himself down by Walter, in the water, threw himself down by Walter, in the water, which was flooding the room, and the brothers kissed one another, and cried for joy. It was many days before Walter was entirely well; but when he did get about, everybody noticed a great change in him. He was more kind and pleasant; far less jealous and passionate; he was happier, and made others happier, than ever before. He was so sure now that his mother truly loved him; and he knew, he said, that he could never again be jealous of his little

that he could never again be jealous of his little brother. But alas! Walter did not know himself. When he was fourteen, and his brother (still called "little Charlie") about twelve, a wealthy uncle came from Boston for a brief visit. As this gentleman had no family, it was thought that Walter, who had been named for him, would be the heir to his fortune. For this THE MAIDEN'S DEATH. wery reason, Walter was too proud to pay him any court; indeed, he hardly paid him proper respect and attention, and was generally silent and reserved in his presence. Mr. Rogers did not understand this manner; he thought Walter sullen and cold, and, though he could but see

sullen and cold, and, though he could but see that he was an honest, intelligent boy, he was not, on the whole, pleased with him. But, like all other visiters, he was quite charmed with little Charlie; and he had not been long gone from the village before there arrived from Boston a beautiful white pony, handsomely saddled and bridled, "For Master Charles Harrivers". In a letter to his citater, Mr. Rogers said. a virgin. On seeing her, Greuze said one day, "If I ever paint Purity, I shall paint Jenny." "Make haste!" murmured Gretry, son." In a letter to his sister, Mr. Rogers said,
"Thinking that a daily ride may benefit my
little invalid nephew, I send a pony, which is
both spirited and docile. I hope that Charlie
will accept it, with the kind wishes of "Uncle of life."

Walter.' "
Both Mrs. Harrison and Charlie were pained that no present came for Walter, and that he was scarcely mentioned in the letter; while as for Walter, he telt the old jealous feeling boiling up from his heart, hotter than ever, and said some hard things, which he had better have left uses id. have left unsaid.

"Why, brother," said Charlie, "the pony shall be as much yours as mine; you may ride tt every day."
"No, I won't!" answered Walter, angrily;
"I never will mount it, as long as I live. I

is over," said she.

She bent her head and died instantly, with rouldn't be so mean."

But Walter had little call to be envious of

his brother, who was quite too weak to ride his pretty pony. A few rods only, gave him a severe pain in the side, so very delicate was poor Charlie. This spring he seemed far worse than usual He did not complain, but he daily grew weak and languid, till finally he could no longer be about the house, One afternoon, when he came from school, Walter found Charlie sitting up in his bed; writing; but he hid his paper and pencil under the pillow, when he saw his brother, and hastily wiped away some tears which were on his cheek. That night he grew much worse—a fever came on, and he was quite delirious. All night long they watched over him with great anxiety, and during the next day, though he was more quiet, and slept most of the time. When awake, he did not speak much, or seem o recognise any one.

Just at sunset, Walter was sitting in his own Just at sunset, Walter was sitting in his own chamber, by the window, with his face hid in the curtains; for he was grieving for his gentle brother, who was like to die; when his mother entered, holding a paper in her hand. Walter saw that she had been weeping, as she said—
"I found this paper under little Charlie's pillow; you may read it, if you will."
"Walter opened it, saw that it was in Charlie's handwriting, and read—

Lucile had learned to read music before she knew her alphabet. She had been so long luli "MY LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT.

"I leave to my dear mamma my gold-clasped Bible, my trunk, and all my clothes, except my new green cloth roundabout, which I leave to Cousin John, because he likes it, and it just fits him. To my papa I leave my pictures of Jesus Christ stilling the Tempest, and the fight between the 'Constitution' and 'Guerriere,' my seal of Hope and the anchor, and 'Guerriere,' my seal of Hope and the anchor, and the 'Voyages of Captain Cook.' To my sister Clara I leave my Canaries, my pet squirrel, my flowers, and all my fairy story-books. To my brother Walter I give the rest of my library, my chessboard and man my heattledges and shuttle cock, my rabbits, my dog, and my white pony And when I am dead, I hope he will believe ave loved him dearly.
"Charles Harrison." Walter wept bitterly over this will. But "If you will promise not to disturb him," she answered.

Walter promised, and stole softly into the dim chamber, where Charlie was now alone, sleeping quietly. He knelt down by the bedside, hid his face in the counterpane, and silently prayed God to forgive all his sins, to give him a better heart, and to make his brother well again. Suddenly he felt a soft hand laid on his head. He looked up, and Charlie's mild him eves were smiling on him.

blue eyes were smiling on him.
"Come and lie by my side," he said. And
Walter laid himself down there, and the
brothers again embraced and kissed each

other.

As thus they lay, talking softly and sweetly together, they heard some unusal noise below, and then their mother coming up stairs with some one who stepped a little heavier. It was some one who stepped a little heavier. It was their father, returned from his longest and last sea-voyage! Now he promised to stay at home with them always.

The return of Captain Harrison did more than medicine to cure his little son, who soon became stronger than he had ever been be-

fortnight about the house, it was arranged that he should take a short ride on his white pony,

"MY LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT.

when he had grown calm, he said—
"May I go to him, mother?"

"If you will promise not to disturb him

he should take a short ride on his white pony, soon after breakfast, the next day.

When Walter came down in the morning, his mother kissed him more tenderly than usual, and his father, shaking hands with him heartily, wished him many happy returns of the day. Walter looked as though he did not know what to make of this, and his mother said.

said—
"Why, my son, is it possible you have forgotten this is your birthday?"
"Ah, yes, mamma," he answered: "I only
remembered that it was Charlie's first day

And so," said his father, "you are him a ride. Pray, what are you to do?"

"O, Pil trot along by his side, on foot. I
believe I can outrun that pony, now."

When breakfast was over, Walter helped his believe I can outrun that pony, now."
When breakfast was over, Walter helped his brother into the saddle, and was arranging the bridle, when Charlie called out, joyfully—
"Look there, brother!" pointing with his riding-whip to another white pony, somewhat larger than his own, standing on the other side of the yerd. Walter ran to it, took off a slip of paper which was pinned to the rein, and read—

tears. But he was too happy to weep long; he soon ran into the house, thanked and kissed his father and mother, ran out again, mounted, and rode off with his brother.

They had a fine ride. They had many fine rides together in the years that followed; for Charlie continued to improve, till he became quite strong and vigorous. As for Walter, he always kept his robust health; he did not grow to be handsome, but he became what is far better, truly amiable and agreeable. Even Aunt Hannah Perkins grew to liking him, at last; and Uncle Walter Rogers, who sent him to college, has been heard to declare that he shall leave him all his fortune—knowing that he will not hoard it like a miser, or waste it like a spendthrift, but so use it as to do a great deal of good, and make a great many people happy. But I do not believe that the witing that gives to Walter Harrison a large sum of money, land, and houses, will ever he so dear to him as a little sorap of paper, which he keeps among his most valuable and sacred things in his private desk, and on which he has written, "Little Charlie's Will."

The Marquis de Saint-Marc could not restrain a deep sigh. Every lady present turned away to conceal her tears; the young Freson wept by himself in a corner. But the deep grief of Mademoiselle Fannier, the comic actress, who had just arrived, was more bitter than mine. She threw herself, pale and overwhelms ed with grief, into the arms of Dorat. You have done my heart good, he said, with a smile, 'but you have disturbed my wig.' These were, I believe, his last words; he died in an instant after, with heroic indifference."

How to Succeed.—The Boston Transcript tells a story of a merchant who, after having been in business a year or so, found that he was running behind. On consulting with his friends, they advised him to join the church and greened the part of the part o

LARGE CLAIM.—The Natchez Free Trader learns, from undoubted authority, that Jefferson College, in Washington, near Natchez, has recently been discovered to be entitled to twenty acres of land, situated in the centre of the business portion of the city of Mobile—a property worth, at the least estimate, half a million of dollars. This landed interest accrued to the college under the Territorial Government of Mississippi, when a portion of the present State of Alabama was included in the limits of Mississippi Territory, and arose under the law of

cheated, and thus having become college property by law. The Board of Trustees have retained eminent counsel, and a suit will be forthwith instituted for the recovery of the land to the college; while, at the same time, observes the Free Trader, the Board of Trustees express a willingness to compromise, and give a quit-claim on the most accommodating terms. This property is now worth many millions of

# THE TWO DEATH-BEDS.

The following touching narrative is from a French work, entitled "Men and Women of the Eighteenth Century," a book which is bristling all over with point, and full of life and character. Gretry was a French poet of the age of

Gretry's daughters all died at the age of sixteen. There is something strange in their life and in their death, which strikes the dreamer and the poet. This sport of destiny, this freak of death, this vergeance of nature, appears here invested with all the charms of romance. You will see.

Jenny had the pale, sweet countenance

day, "If I ever paint Farity,"
Jenny." "Make haste!" murmured Gretry,
already a prey to sad presentiment. "Then
she is going to be married?" said Greuze.
Gretry did not answer. Soon, however, seeking to blind himself, he continued: "She will
be the staff of my old age; like Antigone, she
will lead her father into the sun at the decline The next day Gretry came unexpectedly

upon Jenny, looking more pale and depressed than ever. She was playing on the harpsichord, sweetly and slowly. As she was playing an air from Richard Caur-de-Lion in a melancholy strain, the poor father fancied that he was listentered—"Well, Jenny, you are going to-night to the ball?" "Yes, yes, to the ball," answered poor Jenny, looking towards heaven, and suddenly resuming—"No; I shall not go—my dance is ended." Gretry pressed his daughter to his heavet." "It have you are sufficient?" "It to his heart. "Jenny, you are suffering?"

out a struggle? Poor Gretry asked if she was asleep. She slept with the angels. Lucile was a contrast to Jenny; she was a

beautiful girl, gay, enthusiastic, and frolicksome, with all the caprices of such a disposition. She was almost a portrait of her father, and possessed, besides, the same heart and the same mind. "Who knows," said poor Gretry, "but that her gaiety may save her?" She was unfortunately one of those precocious geniuses who devour their youth. At thirteen she had comnately one of those precocious geniuses who devour their youth. At thirteen she had composed an opera which was played everywhere. Le Mariage de Antonia. A journalist, a friend of Gretry, who one day found himselfin Lucile's apartment without her being aware of it, so much was she engrossed with her harp, has related the rage and mediums which transparted. lated the rage and madness which transported her during her contests with inspiration that was often rebellious. "She wept, she sang, she struck her harp with incredible energy. She either did not see me, or took no notice of me; for my own part, I wept with joy in behelding this little girl transported with so glorious a zeal and so noble an enthusiasm for music."

ed to sleep with Gretry's airs, that at the age when so many other young girls think only of hoops and dolls, she had found sufficient music in her soul for the whole of a charming opera. She was a prodigy. Had it not been for death, who came to seize her at sixteen, like death, who came to seize her at sixteen, like her sister, the greatest musician of the eighteenth century would, perhaps, have been a woman. But the twig, scarcely green, snapped at the moment when the poor bird commenced her song. Gretry had Lucile married, at the solicitation of his friends. "Marry her, marry her," they incessantly repeated. "If Love has the start of Death, Lucile is safe." Lucile suffered herself to be married to one of those artists of the worst order, who have neither the religion of art nor the fire of genius, and who have still less heart-for the heart is iled her. She consoled herself with a harp and a harpsichord; but her husband, who had been brought up like a slave, cruelly took delight, with a coward's vengeance, in making her all the chains of Hymen. She would have died like Jenny, on her father's bosom, amidst her loving family, after having sung her farewell song; but, thanks to this barbarous fellow, she died in his presence, that is to say, alone, At the hour of her death, "Bring me my harp!" said she, raising herself a little. "The doctor has forbidden it," said this savage. She cast as I am dying! said she. "You will die very well without that." She fell back on her pillow. "My poor father," murmured she. "I wish to bid you adieu on my harp; but here I am not free, except to die!" Lucile (it is the nurse who related the scene) suddenly extended her arms, called Jenny with a broken voice, and fell asleep like her forever.

THE WORLDLING'S DEATH. In strong contrast with the above is the account of the death of Dorat, the courtier poet, from the same work. Its levity is excessively

French.
"As soon as I heard that he was dying, forgot the fickle poet; I only remembered the poet who had loved me. I flew to him. He was the same petit-maitre, without care; the same bantering, smiling creature. He sprang to my arms. I have been expecting you a long time, said he, with a cheerful air and a somewhat foolish expression. He wished still to struggle with love; he was gallant, but with his lips only; he was a worn-out player, wishing to play his part of the lucky poet to the last. Alas! when I went to see him again, he was no longer struggling with love. 'Marchioness,' said he stretching out to me his parched, feverish hand, 'you see me struggling with death. I yesterday had a visit from the cure, who said as he went away he would return. It is not worth while, I told him, for I shall

soon be gone."

"It was with pain that I looked upon the poor poet. He was reclining upon his couch, in his morning gown and slippers. 'Ah, there you are,' said he, in rising with difficulty, 'I expect some visiters—Madame Beauharnais, Madame d'Angeville, and Madame Death. If I am not mistaken, I have two hours longer to live; I have hardly time to dress. He called

his valet, he begged me to wait, and he then was assisted to his dressing room.

"When he returned, his little salon was full of visiters; he bowed to them as he leaned upon his valet, and then took his seat. Every one observed the elegance of his last toilet; he was never more carefully wigged, powdered, or paper which was pinned to the rein, and read—
"Will Walter, our first-born and heloved son, accept this birthday gift from his parents?"
Walter laid his face against the slender, arching neck of his beautiful horse, and burst into tears. But he was too happy to weep long; he soon ran into the house, thanked and kissed his father and mother, ran out again mounted.

an engine company, to make himself known. He did both, but failed in a few months. He

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